

EXPERTS SEEK  
SOLUTION OF  
SPANISH ISSUEFormula for Reconstruction  
of League Council Not  
Yet FoundAFFAIR RESEMBLES  
CROSS-WORD PUZZLEUnknown Whether Spain Will  
Accept Compromise—Privileged  
Class SeenBy HUGH F. SPENDER  
By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 1.—The effort to solve the question of the reconstruction of the Council and square the Spanish claim for a permanent seat by inventing semi-permanent places on the Council, which will in effect give Spain and other countries what they want under another name, is causing the League of Nations increasing embarrassment. The whole affair has become worse than a crossword puzzle, and the League's reputation for fair play is at stake in the maneuvers going on in the commission for the reconstruction of the Council.

In the meantime no one knows if the Spanish Government will accept any compromise, or whether all these efforts to conciliate Spain will prove vain. All the courtly Señor Emilio de Palacio, the Spanish delegate can say is that he has instructions to ask for a permanent seat and as far as he knows nothing else will satisfy his Government, and that there has been any bargaining behind the scenes, or that Spain has suggested it will be content with less than a permanent seat if it can obtain compensation in Tangier.

**Unsatisfactory Situation**  
I have good authority for stating that no word has been said on this subject at Geneva. But Spain, having its reputation for good manners to keep up, is willing to consider any plan the commission or Council in its wisdom cares to lay before it in the hopes of satisfying the Spanish demand. This is a highly unsatisfactory situation for the League, which may after all find itself up against a blank refusal on Spain's part to accept any compromise after having wasted precious time in the attempt to come to terms.

Nevertheless the commission on the reconstruction of the Council continues to hope Spain will be reasonable, and a subcommittee, appointed to incorporate M. Fromageot's amendment into the committee's report is trying to hammer out an acceptable plan. The problem has resolved itself into the puzzle of finding a formula, which will enable the Assembly to give Spain and Poland not only a declaration of re-eligibility during or after their first three years term of office but the immediate assurance of their re-election shall not be left in doubt.

**Good Conduct of Member**  
But as Viscount Cecil has pointed out the whole theory of re-eligibility depends on the good conduct of the Council members from the Assembly's viewpoint. The Fromageot amendment was an attempt to combine these two theories in a form of words which would leave the Assembly free to make its choice at the end of the non-permanent members' term of office, while at the same time giving non-permanent members

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Alien Activity on Border  
Found to Be on Increase

Immigration Commissioner Astonished at Conditions—Patrol Inadequate, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Harry E. Hull, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who has returned from a trip of inspection along the Canadian border expressed astonishment at the conditions he found there. Despite regular official reports that have called these matters to his attention, he said, he was much impressed by the fact "that pressure to get in this country both legally and illegally, by aliens was very much on the increase."

During an interview with the Commissioner-General he said: "I have never really realized before the extent to which alien interests actually are going in order to obtain entry in disregard of the law. Practically the entire extent of adjacent foreign contiguous territory is filled with aliens who are at this time seeking admission to this country. There are no doubt considerable numbers of organized smuggling activities designed to aid the alien in gaining unlawful admission."

## Ways of Evading Guards

Mr. Hull told of some of the methods used to evade the border authorities. "It appears that the aliens with whom we have to contend in this respect usually gain admission to the adjacent foreign territories by claiming to be agriculturists," he said. "Then, having gained a foothold on this continent by such representation they shortly move near some point on the international boundary and cast about for a method of gaining entry. To this end every possible device is availed of."

"I was surprised to find that aliens had even been apprehended crawling over some of the undersides of the Niagara bridge. Confederates, it seems, were on both sides of the river, aiding the aliens in scaling the cliffs both before and after crossing the gorge. It is an actual fact that aliens will go on foot for weeks to find some inaccessible part of the boundary that is not properly guarded."

## Patrol's Work Praised

The Commission or-General was unqualified in his praise of the work being done by the border patrol and other branches of the Immigration Service. "They are doing a wonderful work to prevent illegal entries," he said. Although the regular ave-

STRIKE LEADERS  
FAIL TO AGREECompromise to Be Sought  
by British Miners as  
Regards Wages

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 1.—George A. Spencer, a member of Parliament and former president of the Nottingham Miners Association, has given notice of proposals for a coal peace compromise to be discussed at the miners delegates' conference of 200 representatives from the workers at all the British collieries meeting here tomorrow. This compromise would combine district with national wages settlement by declaring for a rock-bottom minimum wage for all Great Britain to be fixed by national negotiation supplemented by local agreements to determine any additions to this wage in each district.

This has followed upon the failure of the miners' executive committee to agree upon any official proposals to submit to this conference. The committee, which comprises about 30 members, is still sitting here, but proves almost equally divided, the minority headed by Arthur J. Cook favoring peace at once upon the best terms available, while the majority under Herbert Smith is prepared to continue the walkout.

The minority view is understood to be that it has become a race for time against district agreements, since 50,000 men are reported to have already drifted back to work upon the "owning" terms, and the district organizations in the Midlands are pressing for local negotiations to regularize this growing movement which they have been unable to prevent.

The majority, on the other hand, representing South Wales and other exporting districts, where favorable wages' terms are more difficult to arrange locally, has still to be convinced that the time has come to settle.

## ELECTIONS IN GREECE

ATHENS, Sept. 1 (AP)—Premier Kondylis announces that his decision favoring a proportional legislative election system is final, notwithstanding the opposition of a majority of the party leaders, who have insisted on an absolute majority system. The anti-Venizelist leaders have threatened to abstain from participating in the elections unless the proportional system is employed.

AIRPLANE BASE  
ON SUBMARINE  
TESTED BY NAVYAfter Tube Rises to Surface  
"Peanut Plane" Is Assembled  
in Nine Minutes

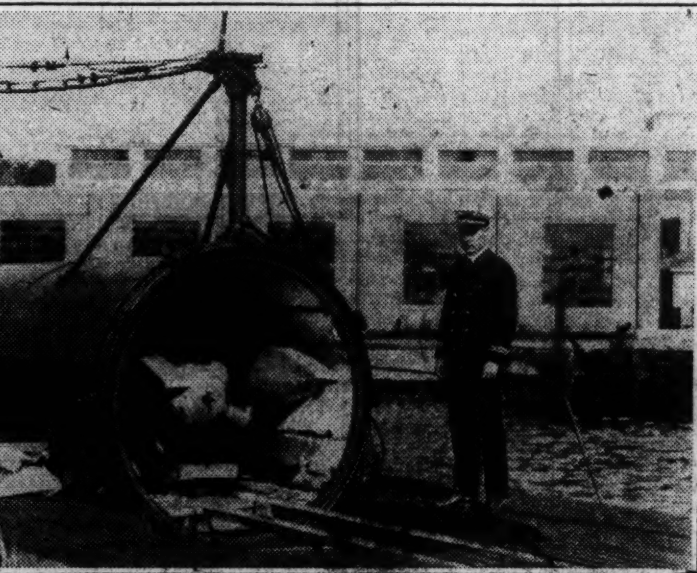
NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 1

Expanding still further the utility of aviation over both land and sea, the United States Navy has just experimented off the Connecticut coast with what is considered to be the first submarine airplane. The tests were reported to have been successful and to have opened additional possibilities of development which will receive the continued study of the navy officials.

The airplane is of small design, weighing approximately 1000 pounds and equipped with a three-cylinder motor. While the submarine is under water, it is housed in the water-tight tube. When dismantled, it occupies a comparatively small space. After the submarine comes to the surface, the tube is opened, the "Peanut Plane" assembled and launched, all in the course of nine minutes.

In the practical tests from the S-1, the machine was operated by Lieut. Dolph C. Allen, who is said to be the first "submarine pilot."

## Just Another Forecast of Era of Aviation

SHORTRIDGE-YOUNG  
COMBINATION GAINS  
IN CALIFORNIA RACECandidates for Senator and  
Governor Are Aided by  
Latest Returns

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (AP)—

Senator Samuel M. Shortridge, Coolidge Republican running for re-election, and Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Young, contesting for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, increased their leads over their opponents as additional precincts were tabulated early today from yesterday's state-wide primary.

Senator Shortridge had more than doubled his advantage over Robert M. Clarke, his leading anti-World Court opponent, on returns from 3096 precincts which gave: Shortridge, 110,503; Clarke, 30,397; Lineberger (anti-World Court and anti-Saloon League candidate), 31,182.

Young had a lead of 13,011 over Governor Friend W. Richardson in the Republican gubernatorial race on returns from 3650 precincts which gave: Young, 126,983; Richardson, 113,972; Goodell, 46,566; McClellan, 1992; Mitchell, 1025 and Thomas, 910.

"Despite the growing vote in favor of their opponents, both Mr. Richardson and Mr. Clarke refused to admit defeat."

In the contest for Lieutenant-Governor, Byron Fitts, former American Legion department commander, won by a wide margin in the face of the incomplete returns. With 2329 precincts complete, his advantage amounted to about 35,000 votes over his nearest opponent, Frank P. Merriam. The figures: Fitts, 95,906; Merriam, 61,130; Lyman M. King, 39,138.

New Names for "Waiter"  
Win Restaurateurs' Prizes

NEW YORK (AP)—A waiter by any other name probably would sound as good to a hungry diner, but the United Restaurateurs' Association of this city has given prizes for five terms which it hopes the public will use for the waiters of the city. The five terms are: "Service, please," "steward," "orderman," "card man" and "server."

The contest, conducted in the hope of bringing forth a name more suitable than "waiter," which the restaurateurs considered as tending to lower the self-respect of their employees, failed to uncover any single synonym wholly acceptable to the judges. Consequently the \$50 prize was divided among five contestants for their respective suggestions.

GARY HOME TO GO  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Another famous Fifth Avenue mansion will soon give way to a modern apartment building if present negotiations culminate in the sale of the home of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation. The property involves a frontage of 70 feet on Fifth Avenue and 120 feet on Sixty-Seventh Street and includes the seven-story house on the corner which Judge Gary has occupied for many years, as well as the adjoining house of four stories, which is also on the avenue.

Women Republicans Hold  
Rally at Norumbega ParkRecord of President Coolidge and Senator Butler  
Forms Speakers' Themes

Norumbega Park today spread its

welcome for members of the Women's State Republican Committee and the associated Republican clubs gathered there to attend what is considered the most important Republican rally of the present political period.

Senator William M. Butler's address was heard together with those of Governor Fuller and speakers of immediate importance to the approaching action taken by the party, and no measures had been spared in the Greater Boston communities and the farther reaches of Massachusetts to obtain an enthusiastic attendance at a meeting, while it was not to lack its lighter side, was planned to have unusual significance in shaping campaign thought.

Late in the morning the several hundred women, many of them bringing friends and neighbors to enlist in the interest of the organization, began to filter in through the turn-

stiles, arriving in manifest holiday mood. It became apparent that the children meant to make the most of the more unpolitical diversions of the park and that many of them were seeing them for the first time.

## Groups Begin to Gather

As small groups arrived, bearing in some instances flags marking attendance from Springfield and Greenfield, Pittsfield and Westfield, North Adams and Fitchburg, it was possible to hear them forecasting among themselves the prospects of the day. Here a genial woman from South Acton had left preserves at a fortuitous moment, "because if I didn't come now I might not catch up in time about the candidates."

Another murmured a clue to the fact that in Massachusetts rural neighborhoods there are still to be found women paperhangers. Still another laughed, "I didn't bring any lunch, I thought for once I'd see just what one of these buffet luncheons is..." There were these and many other incidents to make apparent the rank and file opinion of the considerable importance to women voters of the meeting.

Boys, evidently in the employ of the park, found other experiences than mere hard work in the intricate details involved in setting the long tables under the trees for the buffet luncheon. A gardener applied final touches with a hose to a formal arrangement of chrysanthemums and young green foliage plants.

## Kitt and Talk Politics

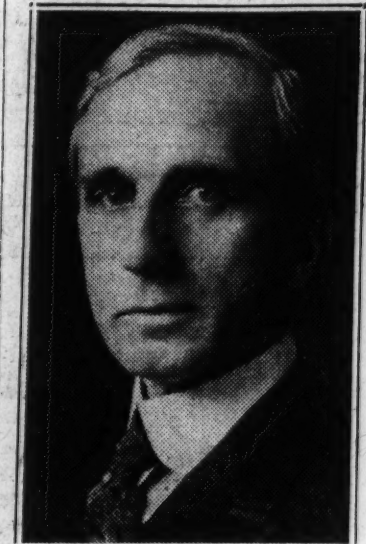
By noon considerable delegations had gathered together in chosen places under a canopy of three towering elms a group from Winchester. About the rustic dusk afforded by a summer house groups from Malden and Melrose.

Near the bandstand a half dozen women knitting and talking among themselves of Mrs. Rogers whom they believed was "making a good job of being national representative."

The sun beat gently on the instruments of the bandmen and intermittent songs induced a humming

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 6)

## Names New Motor Rates

WESLEY E. MONK  
Massachusetts Insurance CommissionerBOSTON STARTS  
TO ENFORCE ITS  
PARKING RULESChamber of Commerce  
Urges All Motorists to Com-  
ply With Regulations

Parking spaces were more plentiful in the downtown district than has been the case in a long while, as motorists apparently sought to avoid having their cars tagged in the intensive campaign of the police department, against violators of the parking regulations, which was started today.

In addition to the 35 new traffic officers who began at 8 a. m. to locate and tag all motorists violating parking regulations, the regular staff of traffic men maintained a thorough scrutiny for violators. Capt. Bernard J. Hoppe, in charge of traffic, was active in supervising the work of the new men and went out on the streets much of the time.

Complete results of the first day of the campaign were not expected to be available before tomorrow. It was said at the traffic squad's headquarters 1 Milk Street.

## Appeal for Support

In connection with the launching of the campaign the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs at the Boston Chamber of Commerce issued a statement today appealing to all motorists to comply with the regulations. The committee points out that business men, merchants and wholesale and retail dealers have urged the strict enforcement of the parking regulations for a long time because of the slowing up of transportation through the downtown business district due to the congestion caused by parked cars. This is made more difficult, the committee believes, in asking the co-operation of motorists the committee points out that the purpose of the campaign is not to make a large number of arrests. "In fact the police would prefer no arrests, but they do intend to clear the streets of the illegally parked cars," says the committee. "The thorough thoroughfares must be given over to the movement of vehicular traffic," the committee continues.

## Purposes of Regulations

Purposes for which the parking regulations were designed by the street commissioners, outlined by the chamber committee in its statement today, are as follows: To permit the movement of vehicular traffic; to give a reasonable time in which to stop at the curb; to give as many other persons as possible the same opportunity; to prevent undue congestion caused by parked cars, and to aid the fire fighting forces.

The committee said "Disobedience of regulations adds to the traffic congestion of our streets, increasing the fire hazard, slows up business, and prevents other car owners with equal rights, from stopping their vehicles. If the parking regulations are not observed, the parking regulations will be abused there is grave danger that they will be taken away and strict prohibitions substituted. In justice to fellow automobile owners and for the best interests of Boston's business and the better understanding and observance of all parking regulations."

Three of the regulations are emphasized by the committee today as follows: One, passengers cannot park within 10 feet of a hydrant or 20 feet of a street corner, or opposite a dead-end street, or in front of entrances to hotels, churches, theaters and other places of public gathering, or within 50 feet of a fire station. Two, a vehicle parked at a curb shall promptly give place to a vehicle, the driver or occupants of which have business to transact at that place. Three, no vehicle can be left parked within 600 feet of a fire (State law). The chamber committee has prepared a map, showing in detail the streets affected by the parking regulations.

## The Restricted Districts

The parking rules which are now to receive the thorough attention of the police are the latest to be promulgated by the Board of Street Commissioners of the city of Boston, about eight months ago.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 5)

LIABILITY RATE  
\$29 TO \$45 FOR  
CARS IN BOSTONAverage of \$3 Lower on  
Pleasure Vehicles Only,  
Throughout StateCOMMERCIAL BUSES  
TAXED MUCH HIGHERCities and Towns Grouped in  
Three Territories—Pres-  
ent Range \$41-\$61

General reduction throughout the State of the automobile liability insurance rate, with a greater decrease in scale for Boston than elsewhere marked the announcement today of the rates under the new Massachusetts compulsory insurance law, by Wesley E. Monk, insurance commissioner.

In Boston and immediate vicinity, owners of four cylinder cars will in general pay \$29 to compared to \$41 of present "conference rates" of companies. Those now paying \$50 for machines in the second approximate grouping of six cylinders, will find a reduction to \$37. Owners of the heavier, more powerful automobiles, generally classified as eight cylinders, will pay \$45 instead of the present \$61.

The State was divided into three territories, as follows: Boston and immediate vicinity, as Territory No. 1; Worcester, Springfield and the larger cities and towns near Boston, as Territory No. 2; and the remainder of the State as Territory No. 3.

## Other Territories Pay Less

While Boston automobile owners are to be saved \$12 on the lighter machines in the first grouping, owners in the second territory will pay about \$5 less than at present, and others throughout the State in general will be saved about \$3.

In general, machines are divided into three groups of four, six and eight cylinders. Size, list price, power and controllability will cause some cars to be placed in a class slightly varying from those of an average standard classification.

## Rates for the three types of machines

are given as follows for the second territory: \$22 for light cars, \$27 for medium and \$34 for heavier, subject to the variations of price, power, and other considerations. In the third territory, the respective prices are to be: \$16, \$20 and \$25.

## Cuts Boston Rates

Mr. Monk said he had made the reduction greater in Boston and vicinity, as rates had been somewhat higher in proportion to the rest of the State, even considering risk and other factors, he explained.

All rates mentioned are exclusively for the coverage of machines operated upon the highways of the State. If an owner wishes to be insured for risks in garages and private ways, and outside of the State, he must pay \$2 more. An exception is made for dock trucks, farm tractors and industrial trucks, which are assessed slightly more for outside coverage, and less for the original policy.

Electric automobiles will be classed by themselves, their owners paying \$19 in Boston, \$15 in the second territory and \$11 in the third territory. Motorcycles are in a similar grouping, with an extra charge for sidecars.

## Commercial Machines Pay Most

Rates are larger for commercial than for personal machines, so-called. For instance, busses with 20-passenger capacity, will pay \$580 in Boston and \$470 in the other two territories.

Taxicabs are to be under a premium rating of 1 1/2c per mile in Boston, 1 1/4c in the second territory, and 1 1/4c elsewhere. This is to be based on a mileage rating once a year.

## There will be "fleet rates"

announced Mr. Monk, saying that the only recourse of those who desire such rates, is to the Legislature. Fleet rates mean the giving of a lower rate per car to the owner of several machines. The Commissioner had named a fixed rate to apply to all machines, regardless of the numbers owned by individuals or companies.

## Division of Territories

In the first territory, with its approximate rates of \$29, \$37 and \$45 for the three general classifications of automobiles, are the following cities and towns in addition to Boston proper: Arlington, Belmont, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Dedham, Everett, Malden, Medford, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Watertown, Winchester and Wintthrop.

In Territory No. 2, with the respective rates of \$22, \$27 and \$34, are cities and towns grouped under the heading of Boston suburban, comprising all territory within the limits of the following:

Abington, Andover, Avon, Beverly, Billerica, Braintree, Norwood, Burlington, Canton, Chelmsford, Cohasset, Danvers, Dover, Dracut, Haverhill, Hingham, Holbrook, Hull, Lawrence, Lexington, Lincoln, Lowell, Lynn, Lynnfield, Marblehead, Melrose, Methuen, Nahant, Needham, North Andover, North Reading, Norwood, Burlington, Randolph, Reading, Rockland, Salem, Saugus, Stoneham, Stoughton, Swampscott, Tewksbury, Tyngsboro, Wakefield, Waltham, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Wilmington and Woburn.

Also in this second territory with the same rates are: Fall River and immediate districts, New Bedford and surrounding townships, Springfield and following Hampden County townships, Agawam, Chicopee, East Long Meadow, Holyoke, Long Mead-

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)



BULGARIA WANTS  
LEAGUE TO ACTOnly 3000 Men Available  
to Guard Boundary of  
1375 Miles

By Special Cable  
SOFIA, Aug. 31.—The official text of the note handed to the representatives of Yugoslavia, Greece and Rumania by Bulgaria contains, in addition to the résumé outlined in earlier dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, the allegation that the fact that the law courts in neighboring countries have prosecuted and condemned multitudes of the subjects of those countries for participation in revolutionary organizations and border raids shows the extensive ramification of such organizations outside Bulgaria.

The difficulty of adequately guarding the boundary is shown by the fact that Bulgaria has to guard a frontier 1375 miles long with only 3000 soldiers. Bulgaria in its note says it will be glad to co-operate with neighboring states in the greatest and unflinching persistence in order to create conditions more favorable to peace and friendly relations.

The Sofia Government anticipates that the loan authorized by the League of Nations will greatly help the suppression of revolutionary activity, for it will enable large masses of refugees to become peaceful, productive citizens. It expresses the hope that these categorical declarations and the loyal fulfillment of them will meet a good response on the part of the governments of the three neighboring states, and will facilitate the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and co-operation, so necessary for the tranquil development of the Balkan nations.

Falling this, the note says, Bulgaria expresses its willingness to accept the question investigated by the League of Nations and agrees to accept any decision reached.

GOOD ROADS ABOLISH  
FARMERS' ISOLATIONMissouri Governor Explains  
Aid to Schools and Homes

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence).—Modern highways are transforming the farm life of Missouri as well as other states, relieving it of its loneliness and placing it in ready contact with all that is going on in the world, according to Sam A. Baker, Governor of Missouri.

"Good roads present a better picture than that of the tourist plying along the highway or truck moving from town to town," said Governor Baker, in an interview here. "The finer picture is that of rural homes flanked together, with the men, women and children of the farms brought nearer one another. Social life in the farming sections is possible today because of the constantly increasing web of concrete and other hard surface roads. Indeed, the farm life of today is becoming the envy of city folk."

Missouri now is first among the states in the highway mileage under construction, Governor Baker declared. Only a few years ago, he said, the State was at the bottom of the list of states in highway building.

Highway building in Missouri is proving an aid to consolidation of rural schools, Governor Baker said. The Missouri highway program for this year includes the building of more than 1000 miles of road and expenditure of approximately \$30,000,000. At the end of the year the State system will have more than 3500 miles of improved roads complete. The system, as projected, contains 7640 miles.

RADIOCAST OF SERVICES  
OF THE MOTHER CHURCH

Continuing next Sunday, the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be broadcast at 9:45 o'clock eastern standard time—10:45 o'clock daylight saving time—by Station WEEI of Boston on a wavelength of 245 meters. The services were formerly broadcast only the first Sunday of the month but during September they will be broadcast every Sunday.

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, with possible light showers; fresh westerly winds. New England: Partly cloudy tonight, with possible showers Thursday; cooler in northern and western portion tonight and Thursday; moderate to fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	54	Memphis	76
Atlantic City	64	Montreal	78
Boston	62	Nantucket	62
Buffalo	62	New Orleans	80
Calgary	50	New York	58
Chicago	50	Philadelphia	58
Denver	58	Pittsburgh	56
Des Moines	58	Portland, Me.	52
Eastport	56	Portland, Ore.	52
Galveston	72	San Francisco	62
Hatteras	80	St. Paul	74
Helen	54	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	72	Tampa	80
Kansas City	72	Washington	58
Los Angeles	64		

High Tides at Boston  
Wednesday, 7:50 p. m.  
Thursday, 9:27 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:50 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 10 to 4.  
Baseball, Washington vs. Boston, American League, Fenway Park, 3:15.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, \$24.00 per annum; single copies, 10 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
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- (1) What is the aim of Spokane's Free-Lance Writing Class?
- (2) What is the plot of Galsworthy's new play?
- (3) For how long was Kipling a resident of America?
- (4) Who is the only woman running a glass factory?
- (5) What is the Tangier problem?
- (6) What concept of patriotism does Mr. Pollock deride?

These Questions Were Answered in  
Yesterday's MONITORWORLD GRAIN MEN TO HOLD  
CONFERENCE IN KANSAS CITYRepresentatives From Canada, United States, Australia  
and Argentina to Discuss Growing and Marketing  
Problems

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Representatives of grain growers in all parts of the world will meet for the second international conference at Kansas City, Mo., on March 16 next, it was decided at a meeting in Winnipeg of the committee appointed at the first conference held in St. Paul, Minn., last winter. While last year, the conference was attended only by delegates from the wheat pools of Canada, the United States, and the unorganized grain growers of Australia, it is hoped this year to have an attendance as well from Argentina, Russia and India, the other great grain growing countries.

The Winnipeg meeting was attended by A. J. Scott, of Grand Forks, N. D., temporary secretary of the world pool, and secretary of the North Dakota Growers' Association; E. R. Downey, general manager of the Kansas Wheat Growers; John Manley, general manager of the Oklahoma Wheat Growers; C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba wheat pool; and S. J. Farmer, director of

NEW YORK BUS LINK  
NOW USED BY B. & O.Motor Coaches Take Passen-  
gers to Jersey City

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK.—The use of the motor coach as a feeder for rail passenger traffic became effective here when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad placed a fleet of busses on the streets of New York to carry passengers to its trains in Jersey City. Twelve parlor type coaches will operate between the Waldorf Astoria and the Pershing Square Building, with various stops, and the Jersey City station, while two others will take passengers to and from trains at Elizabeth, to Newark.

The innovation of the Baltimore and Ohio was necessitated by its withdrawal from the Pennsylvania Terminal, the Pennsylvania asserting that it required all the space there for its own trains. The Baltimore and Ohio therefore routed its trains to and from Baltimore, Washington and the West into the Jersey City station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Attractive olive green motor coaches, with light superstructure and painted in a royal blue band the words "Baltimore and Ohio Train Connection" wait beside the train on a platform between the tracks. Passengers step across the platform to the coach, which goes across the ferry, permitting a view of New York City's skyline, and are carried either to up-town or down-town New York with stops at numerous stations and hotels. On outgoing trains, the reverse route is followed, the busses picking up passengers at the stops in Manhattan and carrying them to the train. No charge is made for the service, it being a part of the railroad fare.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATS  
TALK REED CANDIDACY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 1 (AP).—James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri, has been endorsed for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1928 by four Missouri Congressional District Democratic Committees. His endorsement by the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth District Committees followed similar action recently by the Livingston County Democratic Committee.

Most of the resolutions have emphasized the senator's activities as chairman of the Senate Committee investigating election expenditures.

CANADA HAS 715,962 MOTORS  
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Figure which have been compiled showing the distribution of automobiles among the nations of the world, indicate that Canada has 715,962, or an average of one machine to every 13 inhabitants. First in the list is the United States, with an average of one car for every six inhabitants. Next is Hawaii, having an average of one car to every 11 persons, and third is Canada.

AMUSEMENTS  
NEW YORK

PLYMOUTH, 4th St. E. 8:30  
Matinee Wed. and Sat. 2:30  
Winthrop Ames' Gilbert & Sullivan Oper. Co.

HUDSON THEATRE, WEST 44th ST.  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday  
GEORGE M. COHAN'S  
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tionals maintain France would have succeeded after all in bringing Poland into the Council for a lengthy period, where it might act to a certain extent as a counter-balance to Germany—a possibility which greatly disquieted Germans at the time of the last session of the League in 1925. The German national Kreuz Zeitung even asks how it was possible that the German representative on the committee could give his consent to this agreement.

In the meantime it is reported here that France and England are contemplating permitting Germany to participate in the control of the Tangier zone, thus re-establishing the pre-war condition, when England, France, Germany and Spain administered that district. M. Fromageot, it is said, discussed this when he visited Dr. Gause in Berlin.

LESS HAZARD  
IN SEA FOGSGermany Uses New Device  
Employing Radio and Under-Water Signals

BERLIN (Special Correspondence).—The German Ministry of Communications is having five German fire ships, stationed in the North Sea, equipped with a new apparatus for giving fog signals. The apparatus consists of a combination of signals by wireless and by submarine bells which is based on the fact that while the former reach a ship almost instantaneously, an under-water signal needs a certain length of time, according to the temperature and the salt content of the water, before arriving at its destination.

In the North Sea, for instance, an under-water signal takes about 1.5 seconds to cover a sea mile. The fire ship, after having sent out its calling signal, sends out the submarine signals together with short wireless signals, each of which indicates that the submarine signal has traveled one sea mile.

This is tantamount, as the Swedish delegate pointed out, to the creation of a new privileged class of states, members of the League who would doubtless expect to be re-elected indefinitely as the occasion arose. Indeed, all sorts of complications might happen which would perpetuate the present quarrel regarding priority in the Council.

Sigmar Solola, in calling the whole business deplorable, voiced the view of a good many honest people in Geneva who think that this method of trying to circumvent the Council's refusal to create more than one extra permanent seat at the present—and that Germany—is doing "the League no credit."

## Might Let Spain Go

The opinion is growing that it would be better to let Spain go than try to satisfy its demands by creating a seat on the Council for it, which would in effect be a permanent seat under another name. The sub-committee having failed to reach an agreement, M. Fromageot, Sir Cecil Hurst and Dr. Gause, the famous trio of jurists who so often took grit out of the machine at the League Conference were set to work to see what they could do.

But whatever is decided now, and it was rumored that the jurists had discovered a formula, which they thought would satisfy Spain, while preserving the rights of the Assembly, it is for the Assembly to pass a final decision on all these plans for the reconstruction of the Council.

All these maneuvers may then be dragged into the light of day, when it would be seen whether the Tangier question after all has anything to do with the Spanish demand for a permanent seat. Spain is playing a dangerous game in Geneva if it is really trying to use the demand for Tangier as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the League.

Germany May Participate  
in Control of Tangier Zone

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—The agreement reached at Geneva by the sub-committee of the committee entrusted to investigate the possibilities of a change in the composition of the League's Council is regarded in German National circles here as wholly in favor of Poland. Poland undoubtedly will be among the nations to be re-elected, and will therefore occupy a seat on the Council for many years running, they declare. In this manner, the German na-

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HEMP GROWING  
TRIED IN CANADAExperiments Prove That It  
Can Be Made to Yield  
Good Profit

FOREST, Ont. (Special Correspondence).—Study of the production of hemp in Kentucky has resulted in most encouraging experiments here, the results of which have just been made public, and which may have an important effect upon Canadian agriculture. The result of pioneering work in hemp-growing done by Howard Fraleigh of this place are found to be of interest not only to agricultural producers, but also to all consumers of twine and cordage. Mr. Fraleigh has been for years a large producer of flax. When war conditions made it necessary to find a substitute for flax fiber, in the manufacture of twines and yarns, hemp became the widespread substitute. Mr. Fraleigh studied hemp production in Kentucky and Italy, and spent a number of years with selection of seed and production of approved fiber. He began with a small acreage, but increased this until 2½ years, when 200 acres were brought to the harvest stage in a flourishing condition.

The soil in this country seems to be suitable, as it does not hold the water, and the same applies to many other Ontario agricultural counties. The hemp would be a cash crop for the Ontario farmer, and would be beneficial in that it takes little more than half the space and in fact is useful in cleaning land of obnoxious weeds. It is only feasible to grow this crop where there are fiber mills, but there are many mills in Lambton County and elsewhere which are not now in use and which might be utilized for hemp. Hemp is the former reach a ship almost instantaneously, an under-water signal needs a certain length of time, according to the temperature and the salt content of the water, before arriving at its destination.

RADIO BEACONS AID  
STEAMSHIP TRAFFIC  
IN ALASKAN WATERS

KETCHIKAN, Alaska (Special Correspondence).—The days when mariners navigated the treacherous waters of Alaska's thousands of miles of coast line had to depend wholly on their whistle and its echo to show them how far they were from shore, and fast passing in Alaska today the United States Lighthouse Service maintains 759 aids to navigation in Alaskan waters. Forty-two years ago there were none.

The new station at Cape Spencer which included in its equipment a radio beacon, by means of which ships carrying radio compasses can definitely establish their location in thick or foggy weather and thus head accurately for the narrow entrance to Cross Sound. This radio beacon is the first of its kind in Alaska. The light at Cape Spencer is of 110,000 candlepower, flashing a white signal every 15 seconds.

The automatic light, known as the "blinker," has assumed a prominent part in lighting the waters of Alaska, especially along the comparatively narrow and intricate inside passages, according to W. C. Dibreil, superintendent of Lighthouses in Alaska. These can be installed and operated at relatively small cost. Most of the automatic lights burn acetylene gas, but a few electric lights operated from primary batteries also are in use. One hundred and sixty "blinkers" are now maintained.

Two oil-burning steamships are operated by the service in Alaska to keep the various lights in repair, as well as to visit the outlying stations to supply necessities to the lonely keepers.

## NEW LAND UNDER FLOW

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—Dr. W. J. Black, director of colonization for the Canadian National railways, concluding a tour of inspection through western Can-

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ada, drew attention to the unusually large area of prairie land taken up and brought under cultivation by settlers which the railway had been instrumental in bringing to Canada in the last two years from Europe. Last year set a new record in this respect, he said, as more land came under the plow along the lines of the national system than in any other year since the war. The activities of the new settlers were particularly marked in northern Alberta, where much tree land had been cleared.

ATHENS WATER  
SUPPLY COMINGGeneral Condylis Starts the  
First Blast in Tunnel  
Through Mountains

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 1.—A Monday afternoon, standing near the spot where, 25 centuries ago, the Greek general, Miltiades, held a council of war which decided to attack the invading Persians upon the plains of Marathon, the Greek Prime Minister, General Condylis, threw a switch that started the first blast in the tunnel that is to convey water through the Parnes Mountains to Athens.

Elaborate arrangements for the ceremony were made by the engineers of the Ulen Company of New York, who are in charge of the work, and in addition to the Prime Minister there attended the Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. Petmezaz, making a brief speech; the Archbishop of Athens who blessed the work in accordance with the rites of the Orthodox Church; the American Chargé d'Affaires, officials of the Ulen Company, and most of the American colony in Athens.

Before proceeding to the mouth of the tunnel where the blast was discharged the entire party inspected the site where the great dam will be built, 150 feet high, which will turn the Valley of Charadra into a mammoth reservoir, the water from which, it is hoped, will soon make Athens resemble the beautiful city of the ancients.

American engineers have rarely worked in a more historic setting, for from the hills above the site of the dam can be seen the plains of Marathon, and beyond the plains the blue waters where Xerxes' fleet lay, while all the country round about was considered by the ancient Greeks peculiarly sacred to Hercules.

SENATOR STANFIELD  
TO BE A CANDIDATE

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 31 (AP).—Senator Robert N. Stanfield, who was defeated in the May primary for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, declared in a statement today that he would become a candidate at the November election to succeed himself.

## NON-STOP FLIGHT RECORD

PARIS, Aug. 31 (AP).—Lieutenant Challes and Captain Weiser again took the air at the Le Bourget Air-drome this morning, bound for the Persian Gulf in an attempt to better the world's non-stop long distance record. The weather reports are regarded as unfavorable for the journey. The attempt started last week for a record flight, but were forced down and returned to France.

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Tacoma, Wash.  
Special Correspondence  
A YOUNG couple, living here, wished to buy a home but never seemed to be able to get enough ahead—on the husband's salary—to make a first payment. Then one day the wife saw an opportunity to help. During an election she went to the campaign headquarters and offered her services and was promised a position in the court-house provided the candidate to whom she applied was elected.

Not only was the candidate elected but the whole ticket as well, and the young couple began to look forward to the little home they would soon be able to purchase with this extra money.

The general housecleaning which usually follows a change in administration had begun in the courthouse. Many of the old régime had to go, regardless of the individual, and among them was the young girl whose position the wife was to take. On learning the news, the girl came to the wife and asked to be allowed to remain in the place for a few weeks—or, until she could find other employment—saying she had an incapacitated father and a small brother to support.

The wife's hopes were suddenly dashed, but she knew there was only one right thing to do under the circumstances, and resolved to do it, even though it meant the postponement of the little home. Under no conditions could she take this girl's position.

But the committee were of a different opinion. They said to would not be fair to the other employees who had been discharged to allow the girl to remain, and that if the wife did not take the position, someone else would be only too glad to get it. Then she thought of another way to help the girl. She asked the com-

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## GREATER ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION SHOWS ADVANCE OF "NEW CITY"

One-Time Sleepy Old River Town Now a Leader in Industry Culture and Civic Enterprise—Great Expansion Program Under Way

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1 (Special).—Signaling the beginning of the "New St. Louis" and commemorative of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of American independence and of Thomas Jefferson, who made the Louisiana Purchase, an official historical and industrial exposition—the Greater St. Louis Exposition—will be held Sept. 4 to 19. This "new" city, great in industry and culture, and with civic enterprises of considerable magnitude under way or projected, possesses a new corporate consciousness that has nothing in it of the sleepy old river town of the Mark Twain days.

Forty-five acres of beautiful forest park, which sheltered the Louisiana Purchase Exposition and whose establishment 50 years will also be marked, will be used for the central purposes of the Greater St. Louis Exposition. And the remaining 1250 acres are available for the overflow. While the original purpose of the exposition was to entertain visitors between the close of the summer festivities and the opening of the October carnival known as the "Velled Prophet," the plan now extends to a proposal to make the exposition permanent. Response from officials, both city and state, including Mayor Victor J. Miller and Gov. Sam A. Baker, was immediate, and there was a rush of exhibitors that at once removed any doubt of the success of the exposition from a standpoint of industrial displays.

**World-Wide Interest**  
While exhibits of industries representing world-wide interest and contribution may be seen, the showing will be of southwestern activity primarily.

The visitor to the exposition is impressed with the idea of spaciousness. The ornamental entrance of arched portals is 350 feet in width and 60 feet in height. The arches are flanked by enormous pylons supporting high-power revolving light, and beyond the pylons a flare-of-marble columns on either side ends in another giant pylon bearing a heavy cross. The Presidential plaza, 100 feet in width and lying immediately beyond the main entrance, is lined by double life-size busts of all the presidents of the United States mounted on eight-foot pedestals. In the center of the plaza are enormous tall-tower offices of Washington and Coolidge. At the end of the Presidential plaza comes a widening into Liberty Plaza, from which radiate Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Independence Esplanades.

A stadium adjoining seats 25,000, and will be utilized for parades, athletics and other forms of outdoor entertainment.

**Civic and Historical**  
While it is set down officially that this exposition celebrates the Nation's anniversary, the Louisiana Purchase and the centennial of the Southwest, it also partakes of the nature of a celebration somewhat civic in character. "The new St. Louis," which has come into being within the past few years, has placed itself in the ranks of the world's great cities, as an "old city" improvement program given evidence of the new atmosphere.

Literally thousands of old houses in the center of the city are being sacrificed for space to make wider boulevards, beautiful buildings and parkways. Washington Avenue, the heart of the Southwest, has been widened to Grand Boulevard. On Olive Street, westward to Channing Avenue from Twelfth Boulevard, a distance of 22 solid blocks, hundreds of houses are being torn out. The Market Street boulevard, authorized and in the process of condemnation proceedings, will involve even a greater distance and many more houses.

Foundations have been sunk for the new courthouse, the first building to go on the \$15,000,000 plaza group. Plans for municipal hall, city hall, and other public buildings, are already in place and not included in the sum given. No part of this project is merely dreamed. It has been fully adopted and the bonds authorized.

While much time is being given to the aesthetic development of this new St. Louis that is celebrating with a civic exposition, much is being done in a practical way. Although this city is declared by engineers to have one of the largest and most perfect waterworks plants to be found in America, another plant equally large is being built in a position far remote from the present establishment in anticipation of further growth and possible sudden need. This vast engineering project, costing millions, is changing the channel of the Missouri River by Government consent, reclaiming land in the process and setting up machinery

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for the pumping and clarifying of water and sending it many miles to this city.

**Other Projected Improvements**  
The city engineer, Charles E. Smith, proposes, moreover, to sink the main surface street car lines. This will be submitted to the board of aldermen at the earliest autumn session. He proposes that the present down-town lines be sunk and covered from the river to a point west, at Eighteenth Street, where by reason of favorable topography, they would run on the surface as at present.

The large railroad interests are projecting new plans of accommodating future growth. Rearrangement of the bridge entrances to the city and building an entirely new system of approach is in the hands of officials. L. W. Baldwin, president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, which owns land for its home office building adjoining the new plaza, has announced that his architects will confer with the plaza architects to make the new Missouri Pacific building conform to the general plan.

The reason for including the anniversary of Forest Park's acquisition in the exposition plans is that it is the open air hub of the community. It is here that the Municipal Theater, where the city just closed its season, at least 500,000 persons heard oratory at low prices, is located. The free art museum, zoo and recreation attractions also are to be found in this area, much of which is beautifully wooded.

Thus it will be seen that the Greater St. Louis Exposition, while celebrating high points in the national history and regional development, is also frankly celebrating the rebirth of its "old home town."

## MEXICO AWAITS CALLES' ADDRESS

Contest for Senate Seats Is First Business as Congress Assembles

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (AP).—The rival factions in the Senate last night agreed to appoint a joint committee to represent the Senate at the opening session of Congress this afternoon and hear the address of President Calles. After the formal opening of Congress, the Senate will resume discussion of contests for seats in the Upper Chamber.

On the eve of the assembling of Congress President Calles issued 35 decrees, changing many details of the budgets of various government departments, increasing, decreasing or canceling numerous appropriations. This was possible under the "extraordinary power" vested in him by the last Congress.

**Control of Budget**  
The new Congress theoretically will have this power itself, but it is expected, as is customary in Mexico, that before it adjourns again it will vote the President extraordinary powers on financial matters, leaving him, as heretofore, in reality dictator of the budget.

The Congress is expected to discuss the religious situation growing out of the refusal of the Roman Catholic Church to comply with the regulations of church affairs as provided for by the Constitution. Legislation requiring employers to give better conditions to Mexican workers and a constitutional amendment to determine whether an ex-President may be re-elected to office—meaning whether General Obregon again can become Chief Executive—also will be brought up for discussion. The message of President Calles is expected to refer to the religious controversy and foreign affairs.

**Considering Petition**  
The Roman Catholic episcopate is continuing consideration of how and when to petition Congress for repeal or amendment of the religious laws. Some of the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops are returning to their homes in various parts of the Republic after attending the conferences of the episcopate in Mexico City.

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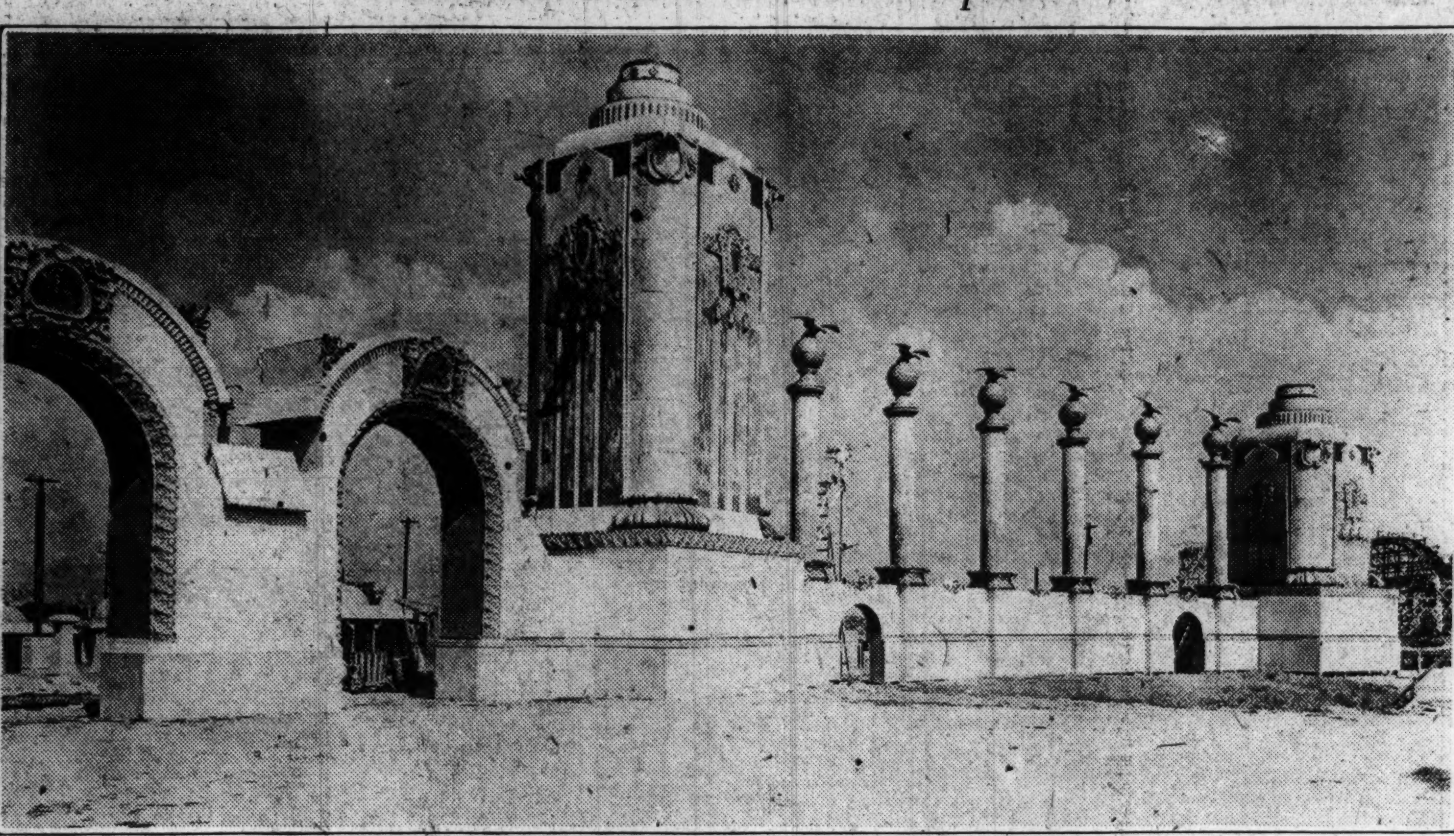
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## National Arts Club Exhibits Some of World's Rarest Books

Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr Chooses 3000 Items From Personal Collection Valued at \$2,500,000—Range From Bibles to Cook Books

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK.—A collection of some of the rarest books in the world, comprising a tenth of all those recorded as printed in Europe during the first half century after the art of printing was devised, is being exhibited at the National Arts Club here until Sept. 30 under the personal supervision of its owner, Dr. Otto H. F. Vollbehr.

Three thousand items are included, chosen by Dr. Vollbehr from his personal collection in Germany of more than 14,000. They give a cross section of the "incunabula," as the bibliophiles describe the books of the first half century of printing; the famous Gutenberg Bible, the first printed book of the Western world, done by Johann Gutenberg at Mainz, in 1466, being represented by a single leaf. The many branches into which that first beginning spread are represented in some cases by the only known volumes of their kind, and the value of the group as a whole is estimated at \$2,500,000.

**Specimens From Many Countries**  
Specimens from Dutch, Italian, French, English, Spanish and Portuguese printers, all dating from 1469 or before, make a record in this exhibit of the rapidity with which the art, once developed in Mainz, spread over Europe. Johann Faust, Gutenberg's associate, and Faust's son-in-law, Peter Schoeffer, who set themselves up as printers soon after the Bible was printed, are represented by their edition of "Cicero's 'Officia et Paradoxa,'" dated 1466.

Latin, as the exhibit shows, soon won a popularity as the early printers, opening their plants in many parts of Europe, became more

confident of prospective purchasers. After the introduction of the art had won it a patronage outside the monasteries books began appearing in most of the other languages that are recognized today, as well as in numerous dialects, examples of which Dr. Vollbehr is showing.

Venice, which quickly took the lead in wholesale production, is represented by works in several languages and in the collection as a whole there are hundreds of texts in Greek, Hebrew, German, Dutch, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and English, besides the dialects, Norman-English, Norman-French, Provençal, Aragonese, Catalan, Bohemian and High or Low German.

The interests recognized by the printers broadened as rapidly as the art spread. From the purely religious works of the first ventures, the subjects began to open out when the first, profane work, Balbus' Catholicism, also by Gutenberg, was published in 1460. By the end of the century, the range had spread to include a cook-book, "de re Conquararia" by De Vitalibus, printed in 1497 in Venice. Copies of both these works are included in the present exhibit.

**Every Item Noteworthy**  
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## Eastern Star Grand Chapter Honors Birth of Originator

Observes "Founder's Day" at La Grange, Ky., Former Home of Dr. Rob Morris

LA GRANGE, Ky., Sept. 1 (Special).—Dr. Rob Morris, founder of the Order of the Eastern Star, has just been honored here where he wrote the ritual of this women's order which has grown to have international influence. The celebration was in response to the recommendation of the General Grand Chapter session in Toronto last year that the birthday anniversary of the originator of the order be observed annually as "Founder's Day."

The celebration was held at the home of Mrs. Ruth Eliza Mount, only living daughter of Rob Morris. A Mrs. Sarah Terry, Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, and Mrs. Rob Morris Mount, Worthy Matron of Rob Morris Chapter, O. E. S., were in charge. Eulogies were considered unnecessary among the friends and former neighbors of Dr. Morris, who did most of his research work in Masonry here.

The gathering was made the occasion of discussion of plans by members of Rob Morris Chapter, of which Mrs. Jennie Tucker of Louisville is president, for the establishment of a national Eastern Star home, possibly in La Grange, where the order owns the old home of Dr. Morris.

The Order of the Eastern Star was the outgrowth of Dr. Morris' work here during the Civil War.

Dr. Morris was born in Boston in 1813. After he went to the South to become president of an academy at Oxford, Miss., he applied for entrance into the Masonic fraternity in 1848. He successfully passed the various degrees, and, after coming to this State, received the thirty-second degree in the Kentucky Sovereign Consistory. He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky in 1858-9. As the capstone of honor he was crowned poet laureate of the Order of Freemasonry.

Many of Dr. Morris' earlier years were spent in travel and research. The Bible and the history of Freemasonry claimed much of his time. He traveled and did research in Palestine in an effort to gain light on the early days of the order.

The old home of Dr. Morris at La

Grange still stands. Here all his books and writings dealing with Masonry are preserved. The home is the property of the Order of the Eastern Star. It is proposed to make of it an Eastern Star Home, or possibly to build a home on the site.

## EMPEROR TO SELL ALL JAPANESE SECURITIES

TOKYO, Aug. 31 (AP).—The Imperial Family of Japan, one of the richest in the world, has announced that it will dispose of securities it holds in various private enterprises in the country. One reason for their sale is that the Imperial Family wishes to avoid interfering in any way in alterations of capital and labor, it being impossible to call a strike against any companies in which the Imperial Household is interested. The stocks and bonds, worth many millions of yen, were acquired by the late Emperor Meiji to aid "infant industries." The industries having become large corporations, the Imperial Family will sell its interests in them to private individuals and purchase government bonds with the proceeds.

**PUTTING BOYS ON FARMS**  
TORONTO, Ont. (Special Correspondence).—The Ontario Government is co-operating with the Federal Government in placing juvenile agricultural scholarship winners from Great Britain upon farms in Canada. The British Empire Exhibition has established a fund for the award of scholarships to boys. This year 10 winners have come to Ontario and are now on farms. In October they will commence a course at the Kemptville Agricultural College, Ontario, on completion of which suitable farms will be found for them by the Government.

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## TELEPHONE COMPANY CHANGES TO DISTRICT MANAGER SYSTEM

Metropolitan Service Plan/Comprises Men in Each of Six Districts Who Will Be Easy of Access to Subscribers

Through reorganization of its metropolitan division, which it announces today, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has evolved a more direct and intimate plan for dealing with its customers in Greater Boston.

It subdivides the metropolitan division (approximately Greater Boston) into six districts. Each district will have a complete executive staff for all three operating functions of the telephone business—commercial, plant and traffic—and each exchange will have a manager. If a subscriber desires service, if a present subscriber wants a different kind of service, or a telephone moved, or information as to some item of his telephone bill, he can get it by calling the manager.

### Manager in Full Responsibility

The manager will have at hand all necessary field information and office records. His name and telephone address are listed on the first page of the telephone directory. He will have a trained corps of assistants, qualified to transact business in case he should be talking with or serving someone else at the moment your call arrives, but the subscriber will have the satisfaction of realizing that he is dealing with a definite personality with a definite responsibility to him.

In certain minor matters such as reporting a telephone "out of order" or difficulty regarding a particular telephone call, quicker action usually can be brought about by calling other departmental representatives, as the first page of the telephone directory duly set forth. Speaking generally, however, the manager "the Company" and is given broad powers to act for it.

The manager of any down-town office may be reached by calling Main 9900, free of charge.

The metropolitan division has approximately 400,000 telephones. To an outsider, desiring of doing business with the company, such an organization may have seemed highly complicated. The Massachusetts Public Utilities Department so intimated in its report on the rate hearings, and the change in organization is, in part, an effort to profit by a constructive criticism.

### Downtown District No. 1.

District 1, headquarters at 245 State Street, Boston, includes the Beach, Blackstone, Bowdoin, Capitol, Congress, Dewey, Hancock, Haymarket, Liberty, Main and Richmond offices. John H. Weinheimer is manager; Arthur S. Caverly is district plant superintendent; Albert O. Demers is district traffic superintendent. George J. Murray is manager for Blackstone, Bowdoin, Capitol, Haymarket and Richmond; W. H. Bradford, for Beach, Dewey and Liberty; E. L. Shanney, for Congress, Main and Hancock.

District 2, headquarters also at 245 State Street, Boston, includes the Back Bay, Circle, Copley, Highlands, Humboldt, Jamaica, Kenmore, Roxbury and South Boston offices. Harold A. Fastick is district manager; E. V. Gillis is district plant superintendent; George A. Morley is district traffic superintendent. H. B. Crawford is manager for Back Bay, Kenmore, Copley and Circle; C. E. Beattie, for Roxbury, Highlands and Humboldt; and C. S. Greene, for South Boston.

District 3, headquarters 515 Columbia Road, Dorchester, embraces Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Columbia, Geneva, Granite, Hingham, Hull, Hyde Park, Milton, Randolph, Talbot and Weymouth. John C. Carragher is district manager; Francis W. Ram-

sey is district plant superintendent; Harold A. Amidon is district traffic superintendent. F. J. Williams is manager for Columbia, Talbot and Geneva; E. F. Clark, for Granite and Milton; and M. L. Flynn, for Braintree, Canton, Cohasset, Hingham, Hull, Hyde Park, Randolph and Weymouth.

### Brookline in District 4

District 4, headquarters 325 Harvard Street, Brookline, embraces Aspinwall, Brighton, Center Newton, Dedham, Needham, Newton North, Norwood, Parkway, Regent, Stadium, Wellesley and West Newton. Russell H. Potter Jr. is district manager; William H. Broder is district plant superintendent; Joseph F. Burns is district traffic superintendent. E. O. Cappers is manager for Aspinwall and Regent; C. W. King for Brighton, Stadium and Center Newton; J. T. Doyle for Newton North, West Newton and Wellesley; and B. F. White Jr. for Parkway, Dedham, Needham and Norwood.

District 5, headquarters 10 Temple Street, Cambridge, embraces Arlington, Belmont, Charlestown, Lexington, Lincoln, Porter, Prospect, Somerville, University and Waltham. George B. Learned is district manager; Wallis A. McCoy is district plant superintendent; John A. McDonnell is district traffic superintendent. J. J. Hartin is manager for Porter and University; C. E. Rourke for Charlestown, Prospect and Somerville; S. E. Cook for Arlington, Belmont, Lexington, Lincoln and Waltham.

District 6, headquarters 6 Pleasant Street, Malden, includes Chelsea, Crystal, East Boston, Everett, Malden, Melrose, Mystic, Ocean, Reading, Revere, Stoneham, Winthrop and Woburn. H. Ray Wilson is district manager; Francis N. G. Smith is district plant superintendent; Otto H. Schmidt is district traffic superintendent. W. M. Crotty is manager for Mystic, Stoneham, Reading, Winthrop and Woburn; E. H. Andrews for Chelsea and Everett; W. S. Knox for Crystal, Malden and Melrose; and F. A. Bryan for East Boston, Ocean and Revere.

## BARNSTABLE FAIR GETS UNDER WAY

Eighty-Second Annual Event  
Attracts Throng

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Sept. 1 (Special).—Cloudless skies and a large gathering combined to make a successful opening of the eighty-second annual cattle show and fair, held under the auspices of the Barnstable County Agricultural Society, "Grange Day" and "Children's Day" were observed.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, retired, addressed the younger folk. More than 235 horses are entered in the horse show which will continue through Thursday. More than 300 dogs were entered at the opening of the eleventh annual show of the Barnstable Kennel Club. T. E. Kemp of Bridgewater was assisted by Miss Jean Hinkle, chairman of the bench committee, in judging.

At baseball Osterville defeated Hyannis 10 to 0. The Dennis Grange won first prize in the annual exhibit awards. Yarmouth was second, East Sandwich third and Cotuit fourth. The management has announced that the fair would remain open this evening, as well as tomorrow evening.

## LITTLE HALLS OF FAME

UNDER THE EAVES OF  
GREATER BOSTON BUILDINGS

Boston has its halls of fame in lists of illustrious names heven into the stone beneath the eaves of public buildings, tributes to noble men and women for their contributions to the advancement of mankind. A series of scrolls of the achievements of those named in these scrolls of honor are given in a series of cameo sketches presented by The Christian Science Monitor from day to day.

Two natural scientists whose theories were the subject of sharp debate during their careers and even for decades afterward are presented in today's sketches. Their names appear both on the Boston Public Library and on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology building.

GALILEO (Gal'-i-leo'), astronomer and physicist, one of the founders of modern experimental science, gave to the world his most important discovery in the telescope and the results he realized from his application to astronomy. Born in Pisa, Italy, in February, 1564, of a noble but poor Florentine family his early studies were directed to the Aristotelian philosophy. He early asserted his independence from Aristotle, whose system was then followed with servile submission, and appealed to the impartial evidence of facts as proven by experiment. He dropped metallic balls of different sizes from the top of the Leaning Tower of Pisa to prove his theory that bodies of unequal weight fall with equal velocity. He also discovered the law by which the action of falling bodies is accelerated.

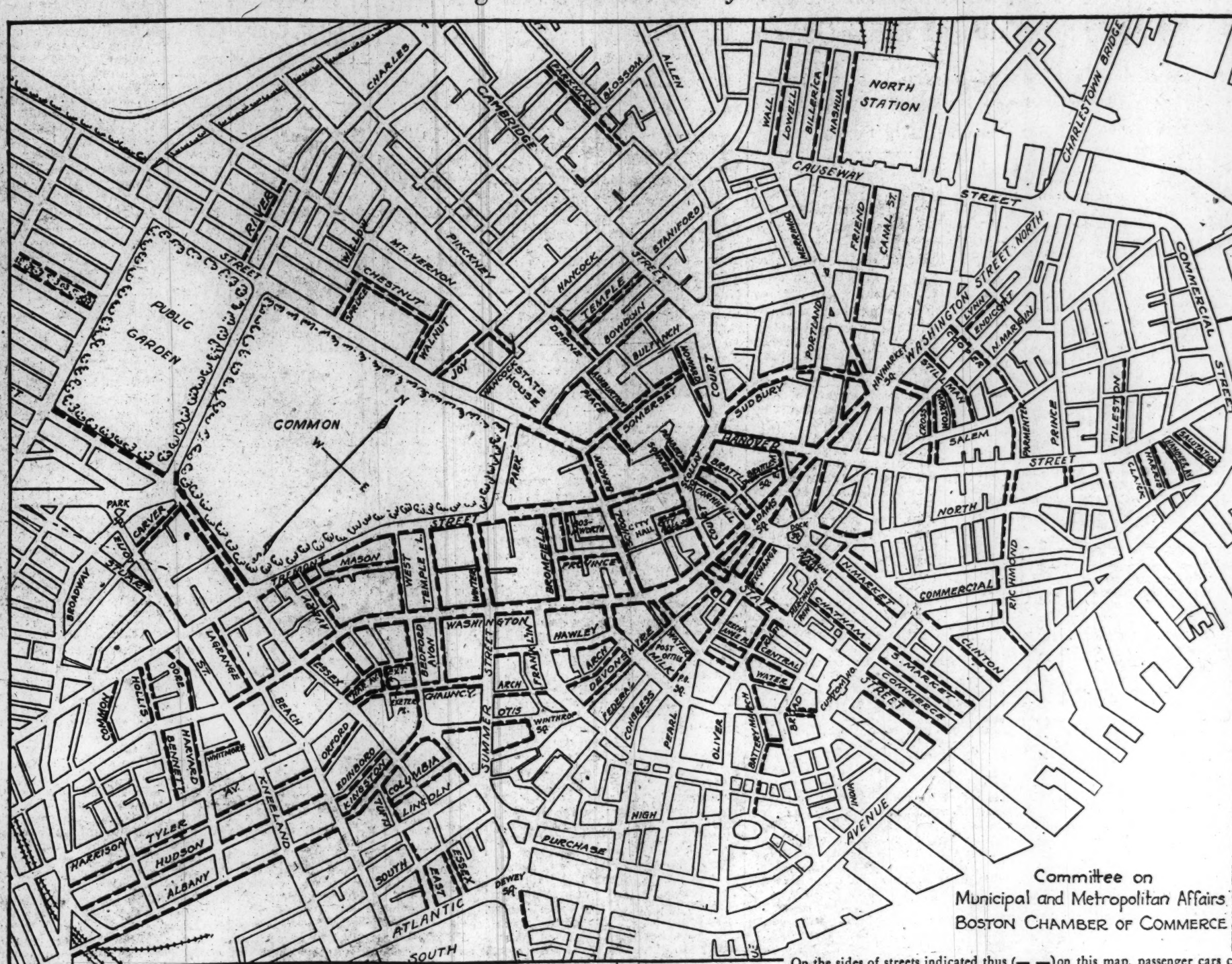
With his telescope Galileo discovered the mountains and valleys of the moon, the phases of Venus, the satellites of Jupiter and found that the luminous nebulae of the Milky Way was formed of myriads of stars. He adopted the Copernican system, then regarded as heretical. He was summoned to Rome and forbidden to teach the theory that the earth rotates and revolves about the sun. Nevertheless he later published a masterly discourse on it. After be-

## OPPOSES ABROGATION OF TWO-THIRDS RULE

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 1 (AP).—Atlee Pomeroy of Ohio, who is a candidate for his former seat in the Senate, is against abrogation of the two-thirds rule in party nominating conventions, he declared, while on a business trip here.

"The opponents of the two-thirds rule say that its use prevents worthy candidates from obtaining nomination. I believe just as strongly that the rule prevents unworthy candidates from being selected. Many of those who oppose the rule could not obtain the necessary two-thirds majority to be nominated," Mr. Pomeroy said.

## A Picture Deserving a Frame in Every Boston Motorist's Car



Map Showing the Sides of Streets in Boston's Congested Traffic Center Where Parking is Prohibited. Special Regulations Apply to Certain of the Other Streets, as Explained in the Accompanying Story.

## CAR LIABILITY RATES ISSUED

(Continued from Page 1)

ow, and West Springfield; Worcester and townships of Auburn, Boylston, Grafton, Holden, Leicester, Milbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, West Boylston.

Territory No. 3 comprises the remainder of the State, with rates of \$16, \$20 and \$25, for the three general groups of cars.

Confined to Massachusetts Highways. These rates, as explained by Mr. Monk in an accompanying statement, apply only to automobiles "on the highways of Massachusetts."

He calls attention that the law does not refer to accidents in garages or on private ways, and is ineffective outside of the State limits. The law also is restricted to liability for injury, but not for property damage. Compensation for property damage, may be taken out for property damage, theft, fire or other factors, provided the minimum \$5000 to \$10,000 personal injury liability clause is fulfilled. Owners of cars may insure for more than the \$5000 to \$10,000 limit. Owners may, if they wish, add a clause covering them for accidents which may occur on private ways or outside of Massachusetts.

The commissioner has no power of determining the merits of any claim or of fixing damages. This is a duty of the courts, if any dispute arises.

All rates mentioned apply to 1927 and are subject to revision for 1928 and subsequent years. The commissioner estimated that a trial period of five years is necessary to the stabilization of rates.

Rates Not Technically Exact. The commissioner's statement in part was as follows:

"The rates fixed have not been, and cannot be, determined with exactness. There are no statistical experience figures and data obtainable. This is to be attributed to the fact that this compulsory automobile liability insurance law is a radically novel law, and is the first one of its kind to be enacted anywhere. Experience figures and data are the only sound bases on which to make insurance rates.

"To procure this experience I required all the liability companies now transacting business in Massachusetts to furnish schedules exhibiting the number of claims, the number of cars involved, the losses paid and incurred and the loss and expense ratios under their present automobile liability policies in respect to claims for death or personal injuries arising out of the operation of motor vehicles on the ways of this State.

"These statistics disclosed the average cost in respect to claims for death or personal injuries arising out of the operation of motor vehicles on the ways of the Commonwealth against the 30 per cent of the total number of the car owners who are now insured, and it is on these statistics that what is technically known as the pure premiums were calculated. These pure premiums are the average sums necessary to pay the cost of claims but are not sufficient to cover expenses and contain no allowance for a reasonable profit.

Rates Must Be Adequate.

"The law requires that the rates be adequate. This means that the premiums must be sufficient in size to furnish enough income to pay all valid claims and expenses. It was necessary, therefore, to add to the pure premiums an amount which appeared probably to be sufficient to reimburse the companies for all expenses and to allow them a reasonable profit.

"Rates now charged for automobile liability insurance in Massachu-

setts are doubtless determined in part by the fact that only about 30 per cent of the total number of cars in Massachusetts are now insured. Under the operation of this law it is estimated that about 750,000 cars will be registered and insured during the year 1927. If this number is insured it will result in an increase of approximately 200 per cent in the volume of business to be done by the companies.

"Plainly, the estimated gross revenue is a material factor in determining the justness and reasonableness of rates, giving full and due weight to the probability that there will be a very substantial increase in the number of valid claims which the companies will pay and in the amount of the average claim cost.

How Public Is Protected. "If, as some believe, fraudulent or excessive claims will be extensively imposed on the companies; if, as others apprehend, juries indiscriminately will render verdicts in favor of the plaintiff solely because the defendant is insured, or if they will award exorbitant damages on the popular theory that the companies have plenty of money and can afford it, and if thereby it happens that the companies are required to disburse for claims an amount in excess of the estimate thereof which has been made, the automobile owners, let it be understood, and not the companies, will inevitably pay the ensuing augmented costs through an increase of the premium charges.

"They and they alone will pay the costs of carrying the insurance under this law. The amount of the future premium charges will be determined by the losses which are imposed upon the insurance companies on account of claims grounded on the carelessness or recklessness, alleged or actual, of automobile owners or of those covered under the policy, and is therefore a matter largely within their own hands.

"The prime factor in the calculation of any insurance rates is the amount which is paid by the insurance companies for losses or claims. The higher this amount, the higher the rates. If automobile owners desire to keep the rates at a minimum, let them one and all exercise due care in operating their cars, and not permit them to be operated by careless persons. Let them also attend to it, that other operators do likewise by reporting to the registrar of motor vehicles every act of recklessness or carelessness which comes to their attention. Let them co-operate with the companies in resisting

Warning to Careless Drivers. "If any owners assume that a policy is in effect a license to operate their cars carelessly on the theory that the company will take care of any claims, let them very distinctly understand that if their cars are involved in too many accidents or possibly in one accident, the result may be the cancellation of their policy or bond and possibly the loss of their registration, if, as may well happen, they cannot procure another policy or bond or make a cash deposit of \$5000. The companies which will issue the policies and bonds under this law are, generally speaking, compelled to do so.

"The responsibility imposed on this law is a heavy one. Whatever the future may discover in respect to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the initial rates, I desire to say to all that at least they are the product of adequate study and conscientious deliberation, that they have been formulated with a sedulous regard of all interests involved, and that an honest endeavor has been made to approximate the standards prescribed by the law."

CHICK ISLAND'S LOADINGS. CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—Rock Island in the first 28 days of August handled 148,091 cars of revenue freight, compared with 146,251 in the similar period of 1925.

## PARKING RULES NOW ENFORCED

(Continued from Page 1)

center of this street, designated by white lines, is provided for parking two hours at a time, beginning at 10 a. m.

Parking allowed on one side only, and for one hour only: Columbia Street; Bedford Street, from Chauncy Street to Summer Street.

Parking allowed on both sides for one hour: Broad Street, from Milk Street to Atlantic Avenue; India Street, from Milk Street to Atlantic Avenue; Atlantic Avenue, from State to Summer Streets; High Street; Purchase Street; Oliver Street, from Franklin Street to Atlantic Avenue; Pearl Street, from Franklin Street to Atlantic Avenue; Congress Street, from Franklin Street to Atlantic Avenue; Federal Street, from Franklin Street to Atlantic Avenue.

In the financial and office district of the city, parking rules apply as follows: Parking prohibited on the following streets: State Street, from Washington Street to Market Row; Washington Street from Milk to State Streets; Exchange Street; Kilby Street; Water Street, from Washington to Devonshire Streets; Milk Street, from Washington to Arch Street.

Parking allowed on one side only and for one hour only: Devonshire Street, from State to Franklin Streets; Congress Street, from State to Milk Streets; Exchange Place; Central Street; Court Street; Water Street, from Devonshire to Broad Streets; Arch Street, from Milk to Franklin Streets; Hawley Street, from Milk to Franklin Streets; Battery Street, from Water to Milk Streets.

Parking allowed on both sides for one hour: Federal Street, Congress Street, from Milk to Franklin; Milk Street, from Arch to Broad Streets; Franklin Street, from Washington to Congress Streets; State Street, from Merchants Row to Broad Street; Broad Street, from State to Milk Streets; Oliver Street, from Milk to Franklin Streets; Water Street, from Franklin Street to Atlantic Avenue.

In general, the parking rules allow all-day parking, beginning at 10 a. m., as follows: Arlington Street, along the Public Garden; Beacon Street, between Charles and Arlington Streets, on the Public Garden side; Charles Street, between Boylston and Beacon Streets, on both sides; Dorchester Avenue, between Congress and Fort Point Channel drawbridge on the easterly side and between southerly end of South Street to the drawbridge on the westerly side.

Parking for two hours is permitted as follows: Beacon Street, between westerly end of State House grounds and Charles Street, Common side; Bowdoin Street, between Dene and Beacon Streets, State House side; Boylston Street, behind the subway entrance; Doane Street, northerly end; Montgomery Street, from Tremont to Clarendon Street, westerly side; Newbury Street, between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, southerly side; Park Street, Common side; Pemberton Square, in front of and on Court House side; Tremont Street, from Winter to Boylston; Common side.

## RETAIL STORES OPEN ALL NEXT SATURDAY

Department stores which have been closed all day Saturday for two months will be open for business next Saturday all day, it was announced today by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The all-day Saturday closing is effective during July and August but the half-hour shorter business day continues until Sept. 15. Stores are open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. from June 15 to Sept. 15, and from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. during the balance of the year.

Next Saturday marks the last weekend of the summer having a double holiday and many establishments will remain closed to give employees a three-day vacation.

### Speaks at Rally



OGDEN L. MILLS  
Republican Representative from New York Pleads Cause of Senator Butler

## WOMEN RALLY AT NORUMBEGA

(Continued from Page 1)

from the crowd. The officers had arrived and been escorted up the flight of wide wood steps by a vanguard of Park officers.

Party's Record Reviewed. Reduction of \$5,000,000 in the public debt, lowering taxes by \$1,650,000,000 a year, and decrease of \$2,000,000,000 in national expenditures were cited as outstanding achievements of the Republican Party under leadership of President Coolidge, by Ogden L. Mills (R.), Representative in Congress from New York, at the rally.

All of the speakers emphasized the record of the Coolidge Administration as arguments for electing William M. Butler, incumbent Senator, in the November election. Mr. Mills said the only issue in the present and future campaigns is: "Are the people satisfied with the way their public business has been administered by President Coolidge and the Republican Party?"

Governor Fuller defended the Republican tariff policy, and said the party record of tax reduction "ought to challenge serious attention of the citizenship as a whole, regardless of party. This reduction is a substantial evidence of good public service and one which reaches every citizen, directly or indirectly."

High Tariff Favored. Governor Fuller declared this country is enjoying the greatest measure of prosperity that can be found today anywhere in the world, and attributed it largely to the Republican administrations of the past 70 years. He also spoke in favor of retaining a high protective tariff, saying that "we should preserve the American market for the American producer, whether in the factory or on the farm."

Senator Butler devoted part of his address to an answer to the recent statement of the National Demo-

cratic Committee, in which President Coolidge was criticized on his economy record, and in which the President's popularity was declared to be waning. He also said the accomplishment of increased prosperity to the country was not an accident, but the application of Republican policies under the President's leadership.

Millions in Veterans' Aid.

Since the organization of the Veterans' Bureau, legislation carried through under Republican auspices, the United States has expended the stupendous sum of \$3,500,000,000 in veteran activities, Senator Butler said, to meet the attack of the Democratic National committee that the Coolidge Administration has done nothing but look after the interests of "big business."

In beginning his address, Senator Butler referred to the Republican outing held at Norumbega Park six years ago this summer, with Calvin Coolidge presiding, in the midst of which world came that the Tennessee Legislature had ratified the Woman Suffrage Amendment, thus making the amendment operative.

"We all recall the thrill with which the women in that day's audience received the announcement when made by Mrs. Bird," said Senator Butler. "We are proud of the enthusiasm which the women of Massachusetts have brought into the political life of the State in these six years. One of our Democratic opponents has said that Massachusetts has remained Republican because of the superior organization of the Republican women. If that is true the Commonwealth owes a debt of gratitude to the women who have assumed the leadership in this all-important work."

Vocational Training Program.

Discussing the service which the Republican administration is rendering to the veterans of the World War, Senator Butler explained that the cost of the federal vocational training alone was \$642,000,000.

"It has entered 131,109 individuals in vocational training and has rehabilitated 127,035," he said. "It has kept up the Government insurance, given to the veterans at reduced rates during the war, so that today are not wicks of the Veterans' Bureau ex-service men are carrying term insurance in the sum of \$1,008,511,344, and Government life insurance in the sum of \$1,773,075,664."

"This is not a recital of something that happened long ago. This problem is still with us—a living problem, which the Republican Party does not propose to shirk, even though we must face the Democratic assertion that the Coolidge economy program is a joke because our annual appropriations show a normal increase. Great capital is being made by our Democratic friends of the fact that the appropriations voted in the last Congress exceeded by some \$273,000,000 those of the preceding session.

"We cheerfully admit that these figures are correct, but we present the explanation which our opponents are not willing to make. Of that increase \$173,000,000, or nearly two-thirds of the entire sum, represented an increase in veteran welfare legislation. If we take up the remaining items one by one we find other expenditures for which we present a policy. A half million dollars to make Camp Devens in our own State a permanent army post, where the young men of our national guard and the citizens' military training camps can pursue their military education. Five and a half million dollars for the initial increase in the pension allowances of Civil and Spanish war veterans? Will the Democrats eliminate that item? Thirteen million dollars for new government buildings, of which Massachusetts will receive her proportionate share. For these expenditures the Republican administration takes full responsibility."

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of

## TAX COLLECTOR DECLINES POST

Mr. Johnson Does Not Wish  
Renomination—Promotions  
Announced

Coincident with a statement by George H. Johnson that he does not wish to be renominated for the office of city tax collector, announcement was made by the Mayor today of a reorganization of the office effected by Charles J. Fox, acting collector. By the reorganization, John J. Leahy was named as chief clerk at a salary of \$3000, a promotion from the position of tax sales clerk, and four other clerks were advanced.

Mr. Johnson's decision came in answer to the offer of Mayor Nichols to present his name a second time to the civil service commission, which a short time ago refused to ratify the Mayor's appointment of Mr. Johnson to the collectorship.

Mr. Johnson is director of the industrial and publicity bureau of the city. His action in declining the second appointment will leave Mr. Fox in charge of the collector's office, where Mayor Nichols said Mr. Fox who is also the city budget commissioner, will have a free hand in organizing the office on a permanent basis.

The clerks, who, together with Mr. Leahy, were promoted to higher paid positions are Louis Needel, to become acting teller at \$2900 a year; John P. O'Connor, Francis J. Dougherty and Aaron Pinkofsky.

## HAVERHILL'S SHOE TRADE INCREASING

August Employment Shows  
Considerable Gain

HAVERHILL, Mass., Sept. 1 (Special).—The highest pay rolls in August for several seasons have been reported in the shoe industry here since the first of the past month. Indications are that following Labor Day these will be increased.

Stitching rooms are filled with business, in several instances being days behind the cutting rooms, with the result that cutting-room activities vary, some crews being timed out until the stitching rooms are cleared. A general increase in manufacturing was reported during August, and the industry experienced an unusually good summer season.

Lowell (R.), National Representative and the first woman in the East to occupy such a position, gave a strong endorsement of Senator Butler and President Coolidge.

"From the time the President took his oath of office," said Mrs. Rogers, "he has steadily and unflinchingly furthered tax reduction and constructive economy in governmental expenditures."

Jay R. Benton Presided.

Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, was the presiding officer. Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, was unable to attend. He has spoken at the other party rallies in the last few weeks. The program opened with a luncheon from 1 to 2 o'clock, followed by the speaking at 2:30 o'clock.

A woman's reception committee was formed to mingle among the guests and promote general cordiality. Mrs. W. Morton Wheeler, president of the women's division of the Boston Republican city committee, was chairman.

Members of the committee, who had a special table at the luncheon, were Miss Mabel R. Austin, Mrs. Charles H. Adams, Mrs. Gaspar C. Bacon, Mrs. Jennie Lillian Bacon, Mrs. Frank L. Brier, Mrs. Gardner Bates, Mrs. Anne Corsano, Mrs. Jane Cisco, Mrs. Grace Caution, Mrs. Charles Deane, Mrs. Robert T. Fowler, Mrs. Ely Felbman, Mrs. George R. Fearing, Mrs. Frederick C. Gervais, Mrs. Herman Horne, Miss Edith M. Haynes, Mrs. Nelson W. Howard, Harriette H. Hawkes, Mrs. Malvina Hankins, Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. Alice Taylor Jacobs, Mrs. Charles W. Knox, Mrs. Amelia Massa, Mrs. Jerome B. Norton, Mrs. Henry Parkman, Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Hermon E. Pilsbury, Elizabeth Pigeon, Mrs. Hilda H. Quirk, Mrs. I. A. Ratschky, Mrs. James D. Ruffin, Mrs. Seabury P. Roberts, Mrs. George E. Waldo, Mrs. Jacob L. Whitman and Mrs. Agnes K. Wiley.

Foreign Policy Discussed.

Representative Mills, after enumerating several phases of the party record under the Coolidge Administration, discussed the country's foreign policy.

"Our policy now is," he said, "peace and friendship with all nations, co-operation in the solution of world problems, but no commitments in advance that would limit our judgment and freedom in unknown contingencies."

Mr. Mills declared the management of government finances by the Republicans had been brilliant. "All obligations falling due have been met or refunded without a ripple of disturbance," he said, adding that this and other financial achievements of his party had contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Nation.

Mr. Mills said the Republicans took pride in being progressive in the regulation and encouragement of commercial aviation.

MOTOR SECRETARIES TO MEET

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 1 (Special).—The Automobile Club of Berkshire County will be host, Oct. 1 to 3, to the New England Conference of Automobile Club Secretaries. The compulsory insurance law and other timely subjects will be discussed. Officers will be elected and highways inspected. On the opening day of the convention a journey will be made to Amherst, where the secretaries and their wives will be guests of L. G. Treadway at Lord Jeffery Inn.

CUBA GREETSPANISH ENVOY

HAVANA (AP).—Francisco Gutierrez de Aguera, Spain's first ambassador to Cuba, has presented his credentials to President Machado. There were the usual elaborate ceremonies. Spain previously had been represented in Cuba by a minister plenipotentiary.







## ORDER OF AHEPA OPENS SESSIONS

Program at Philadelphia  
Includes Wide Range  
of Activities

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 31 (Special)—With the successful inauguration here last night of the fourth convocation of the archonate Order of Ahepa which took place at the Pennsylvania Hotel with Spartan Chapter No. 26 as hosts, the order began a program of activity that will continue through the week and will include numerous activities from business sessions to those distinctly social as well as a spectacular float parade and official visit to the Sesqui-centennial.

Monday from 9 until 12 included the formal opening, at which time the addresses of welcome on behalf of the city and State and the local lodge were delivered, and the afternoon saw the first business of the order transacted, including the roll call of delegates, presentation of credentials, reports of the Supreme Lodge officers, and organization of the convention.

In the evening the first social affair of the convention was held at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel when an entertainment was given by Spartan Chapter in honor of the Supreme Lodge and delegates, including a banquet at which covers were laid for 800 guests, followed by a dance in the ball room of the hotel.

**Supreme Lodge Meeting**  
Today the program calls for: Morning session—Roll call. Appointment of committees by chairman. Instruction of committees. From 1 to 6 p. m. the Supreme Lodge will hold its meeting. From 9:30 to midnight will see the initiation of candidates for degrees in the order, in which Supreme Lodge members and visiting archons will participate.

Wednesday the third business session will be held, at which time reports of committees will be heard and acted upon. Wednesday evening will see the largest social gathering of the convention, at which time the Ahepa dance will be held in the Pennsylvania Hotel with an attendance of about 2,000 guests.

Thursday morning will be occupied with the fourth business session, which will be continued into the afternoon and in the evening will be staged one of the most spectacular events of the convention in the float parade and visit to the Sesqui-centennial.

**Personnel of Committees**  
Friday is the closing day and will be crowded with numerous activities beginning at 10 in the morning with final reports of committees to be followed by report of nominating committee, nomination and election of Supreme Lodge officers, selection of convocation city for 1927 and general remarks for the good of the order. The evening will see the installation of the newly elected officers, to be followed by addresses and a general meeting before adjournment.

The various committees are composed as follows: Harry Coronos, chairman of committee as a whole; J. Malakis, general secretary; George Cambanis, general treasurer. Stanley Solomon, Nick Keriazacos, George Tekuras, speakers' committee; Engel Fessides, Harry Coronos, Harry Johns, Const. Comenos, reception committee; John K. Harris, John Regas, Const. Lacas, program committee; Tim Tsaronis, George Tekuras, George Cambanis, banquet and entertainment committee; Engel Fessides, Ernest Givros, Const. Comenos, transportation committee.

**List of Officers**  
The Supreme Lodge officers and those of the Mother Lodge are as follows:  
Supreme Lodge—V. I. Chebithes, Washington, D. C., supreme president; Nicholas A. Toumos, Boston, Mass., supreme vice-president; Andrew Nickas, Washington, D. C., supreme secretary; George J. Williams, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., supreme treasurer; C. R. Nixon, Tulsa, Okla., supreme counselor; F. M. Witherspoon, Shreveport, La., supreme chaplain; A. G. Stephens, New York City, N. Y., supreme warden; N. G. Psaki, New York City, N. Y., supreme archon.

Board of Supreme Governors—George S. Smitzes, Tampa, Fla.; C. J. Critzas, Yonkers, N. Y.; Philip Stylianos, Natchua, N. Y.; Theo. D. Polimankos, Houston, Tex.; Dr. S. D. Zaph, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. W. A. Ganfield, Vaukeshia, Wis.  
Mother Lodge—N. D. Chotas, West Palm Beach, Fla.; George A. Polos, Philadelphia, Pa.; George Campbell, Atlanta, Ga.; James Vlass, Atlanta, Ga.; Harry Angelopoulos, Atlanta, Ga.; John Angelopoulos, Charlotte, N. C.; P. J. Stamos, Lynn, Mass.

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## JOURNALISTS ASK FREE PRESS

Sir R. Bruce Says Attempt  
to Control Newspapers  
Caused Strike to Fail

GLASGOW, Aug. 31.—A clean press and free journalists independent of "domination at a moment of crisis by a cabal of militant trade-union leaders" were the keynotes of an address by Sir Robert Bruce, editor of the Glasgow Herald, president of the Institute of Journalists, at the conference of that body here yesterday.

Surveying the events of the past year, Sir Robert declared that newspapers should truthfully reflect the activities of a nation, foolish or wise. It should not, however, be the business of any newspaper to mirror the uncleanliness of modern life, and many editors were unfeignedly glad that attempts were being made to put a legislative check upon the hitherto unrestricted publication of unsavory aspects of certain court proceedings. But care was being taken to secure that a working journal should be adequately protected in the performance of his duty. Journalists wanted a true press, but they also wanted a clean press.

Referring to the general strike, Sir Robert said an attempt to control the freedom of newspapers in expression of opinion and a subsequent attempt to suppress them altogether constituted a challenge. Taking up that challenge dealt the first mortal blow at the general strike. To exercise its freedom the press must maintain its independence. He expressed gratification that there never was a time when the British press was freer from caucus ties.

The general strike, Sir Robert said, demonstrated beyond question the soundness of the Institute's contention as to what should be the basis of government of a professional body. It condemned completely the contrary policy, which actually involved a section of the profession in a dispute with the merits of which it had no concern. If, therefore, there was ever to be any real drawing together of two journalistic bodies there must be a complete abandonment of a policy of affiliation with any outside organizations.

Symptomatic of the existence in certain places of a desire to curb the freedom of the press, Sir Robert said, was a futile attempt made at a recent labor conference in London to divide reporters into two classes—union and nonunion—an episode the working journalist would not forget.

"We are ready," concluded Sir Robert, on retiring from the presidency, "to welcome the help of all working journalists upon a basis of absolute autonomy in government. If there are things which they consider should be carried through differently, let them come in and give their counsel. Our constitution is so thoroughly democratic that by constitutional methods any sane proposition can be made effective. The doors are open wide."

Charles Igglesden of Ashford, Kent, was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. Vice-presidents were chosen as follows: F. Peaker, London; G. B. Primrose, Glasgow; Alan Robbins, London; D. S. Robertson, Glasgow; Sir Robert Bruce, Glasgow; W. H. Triggs, New Zealand; Alfred Watson, India, and C. H. Green.

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"As to the conferences which it is alleged have taken place at Saratoga and elsewhere, and at which it

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**BRITISH LAW CHANGE  
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Justices Enabled to Send Cases  
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The court also approved the section by which justices are empowered, subject to certain conditions, to commit persons for trial to any convenient tribunal, the object being to avoid long delays, and another important new section provides that if any juror became incapacitated during a hearing, the remainder of the jury, so long as this number is not reduced below 10, would still be considered a properly constituted jury and the trial could proceed, provided, of course, that both the defense and the prosecution agreed.

The taking of photographs or the making of sketches in courts of law, or within their precincts, is now a punishable offense, and judges, members of juries, witnesses, or the parties in litigation henceforth will escape the artist and camera man.

Sir Ernest, in concluding, said he was glad to note that the jurisdiction of grand juries was not touched by the new law. It was borne in upon him more and more strongly the longer he was on the bench, he said, that grand juries are "an essential part in the administration of British justice."

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## Fossil Tracks in Grand Canyon a Source of Study of Antiquity

Traces of Animals Belonging to the Carboniferous Age—Millions of Years Ago.

Grand Canyon, Ariz.  
Special Correspondence

THAT there is perhaps no place on earth where the antiquity of animal life can be so thoroughly studied as in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River is demonstrated anew by the discovery of fossil tracks of extinct quadrupeds on a much lower geological level than ever before. The latest find has aroused such interest in the scientific world that Charles W. Gilmore, curator of vertebrate paleontology of the United States Museum—a biologist of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C.—came to make a careful investigation of it and a report on it. His purpose was to determine the exact level of the new find of fossil tracks on the Kaibab Trail, approximately 2000 feet below the top of the South Rim.

A year ago last November Mr. Gilmore made his initial study of the first fossil tracks found in the Grand Canyon, and a report has been issued by the Smithsonian press. During the past winter, rangers of the National Park Service, while at work on the new Kaibab Trail which is being constructed from Yaki Point on the South Rim, uncovered more fossil tracks on a level 2000 feet lower than the former ones. The natural inference is that they are millions upon millions of years older. Just how much, Mr. Gilmore hesitates even to hazard a guess.

### The Carboniferous Age

But natural scientists are agreed that they go back to what is called the Carboniferous Age, which was from 25,000,000 to 100,000,000 years ago. "The exact time is beyond human comprehension," said Mr. Gilmore, in discussing his mission to the Grand Canyon, one evening at El Tovar. "It is really double time because first the sedimentary rocks deposited on the Kaibab Trail, not only to a depth of the level of the canyon's present rim, but 12,000 feet above that, which geologists declare was the actual top at one period, judging from surrounding evidences. Then untold millions of additional years were necessary to wear away or erode this sediment to expose the level to view once more."

Fossil tracks of extinct quadrupeds were first discovered in the Grand Canyon in 1915. "Not much attention was paid to them until some years later," says Mr. Gilmore, president of Carnegie Institute, Washington, conceived the idea of having a permanent exhibit of these ancient footprints "in situ," as found on the Hermit Trail, made to teach a lesson as to the great antiquity of animal life that once roamed the earth. The exhibit was a lesson that could not fail to be understood by the veriest tyro in geologic phenomena.

The project was submitted to Stephen F. Mather, director of National Parks, and he gladly co-operated, as he fully appreciated the value of such a study. Charles W. Gilmore, one of the foremost authorities on vertebrate paleontology, was detailed to conduct the observations in the fall of 1924. He found in J. R. Eakin, superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park, a grand co-operation who gave every possible assistance.

### On Hermit Trail

The results of this first study are summarized in the report, in which Mr. Gilmore says in part:

"The great antiquity of these footprints, which occur from 900 to 1080 feet below the level of the present rim of the canyon, is clearly demonstrated at this locality (Hermit Trail). It is obvious since the day when those animals impressed their feet in what at that time was moist sand, more than 1000 feet of rock-making materials were piled up in successive strata above them; and this does not take into account many hundreds of feet more that have been eroded off from the present top of the canyon wall."

"The great length of time required for the cutting away or erosion of the rock to form the deep canyon and the even longer time necessary for the original deposition of this great vertical mass of stone is, translated into terms of years, that were possible, so stupendous, as to be almost beyond human comprehension."

"It is to be hoped that the object lesson so graphically taught by this exhibit may serve as an incentive to stimulate the preparation and preservation of other natural phenomena to be found in our Government controlled parks, monuments and reservations."

The collection made by Mr. Gilmore—the unique exhibit referred to—consists of a series of Carboniferous sandstone slabs, some 1700 pounds in weight. They carry a great variety of excellently preserved footprints, among them being those of two species of Ichneutes previously unrecognized, and a diversity of other forms.

Archaeologists are delighted when their excavations take them back several thousand years and reveal unknown facts of comparatively recent history; while the geologist and zoologist are concerned with what happened on the planet millions of years ago. Whereas the Grand Canyon is to the average layman who visits it casually a marvel that generally renders him speechless, to the natural scientist it speaks an eloquent language which reveals the story—or at least a part of it—of the long, long forgotten past, as Mr. Gilmore's deductions prove.

Uplift Tracks

The Carboniferous sandstone of the Hermit Trail, in which the fossil tracks under consideration occur, is considered Permian in age, that is, the uppermost series of strata of the Carboniferous or coal-making period. In the different slabs removed, sometimes as many as four distinct kinds of tracks were found on one surface. Some slabs were literally covered with imprints. "And curiously enough," Mr. Gilmore

notes, "all pointed in the same direction, up the steep slope of the sandstone layer (inclining 15 to 20 degrees), suggesting an old trail to the water, or possibly recording a great migration of animal life, such as is occasionally known to take place among animals of the present time. Of all the tracks collected and the all greater number observed in the field, but one exception to the uphill movement was noted."

In summarizing his 1924 observations, Mr. Gilmore remarked in the printed report that he had no doubt of fossil tracks occurring in the Carboniferous sandstone in other localities of the Grand Canyon, as some had also been found in other parts of the country; but the usual precipitous face of the formation in the Colorado River gorge, except in a few favorable places, does not permit searching for them. Hence, the im-

portance of the new find this year on the Kaibab Trail 1000 feet further down.

"The present fauna," writes Mr. Gilmore, "is founded upon specimens having well-marked characters. Being from a single locality and well-established horizon, they have a value of their own in throwing light upon the land vertebrate life during the deposition of the Carboniferous sandstone. If they have but little value in themselves, they may eventually shed much light on the habits and characteristics of the Permian animal life."

"The study has resulted in the founding of a considerable number of new genera and species representing the only adequate Permian Ichneutes fauna known in North America. Its chief value, however, is in recording a fauna which, as previously stated, may, in the absence of other fossil criteria, be of value in geological correlation."

## The Library

The "Book of the Branches" in the Boston Exhibit

Boston, Mass.  
Special Correspondence

WHAT is probably one of the largest books in the world is now on display in the exhibition room of the Boston Public Library. It is entitled "The Open Book of the Branches," and is part of the library exhibit in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the American Library Association. It is arranged on a huge standard generally used to exhibit pictures.

The preface of the Open Book of the Branches reads as follows: "The Boston Public Library, which is supported with 1.9 per cent of the total tax allotment for the city, takes pleasure in giving some information with regard to the operation of the 31 branches of the main library." Fifty years ago, in 1876, the Boston Public Library, which is now the Boston Public Library, was organized. It has since then grown to be one of the largest libraries in the world. It has 31 branches, each of which is a complete library in itself. The branches are located in various parts of the city, and each branch has its own collection of books, maps, and other materials. The branches are managed by a committee of citizens, and each branch has its own budget and its own staff.

In 1876 the branch business was transacted directly by the "superintendent." Now the business of the 31 branches is handled by their respective committees. The branches are now an integral part of the main library, and each branch has its own collection of books, maps, and other materials. The branches are managed by a committee of citizens, and each branch has its own budget and its own staff.

Pages one to 10 of this giant exhibition book give the story of the branches, as told in an illustrated series of newspaper articles. Next come several maps showing the present location of the branch libraries, in relation to the type of buildings which surround them and with regard to the value of the land. These maps are part of a series used when there is question of the need of a new branch library.

The branch budget estimate and how it is apportioned comes next, and is of especial interest to the taxpayers. One finds that 50 years ago about \$30,000 was required to support 31 branches, whereas today the amount is \$1,000,000. The branch budget estimate and how it is apportioned comes next, and is of especial interest to the taxpayers. One finds that 50 years ago about \$30,000 was required to support 31 branches, whereas today the amount is \$1,000,000.

Knowledge of Salesmanship There are samples of the lessons for assistants which are given to branch employees. These are scanned by prospective applicants for library work. The Boston Public Library has realized that no matter what college or library school training an attendant may have had, it avails her nothing unless she is intimately acquainted with her stock and has a knowledge of salesmanship method. A thorough knowledge of the value of a book's contents must come before she can acquire the enthusiasm necessary to interest her client in reading it.

These lessons for assistants have proved of great value. Each week, talks about certain groups of books are given. The books are passed around for inspection and attention called to their important features. Notes on the talk are then given out, supplemented by a list of questions to call attention to the most important matter with which the text deals. These are to be answered before the next lesson. By this method the students not only become acquainted with the contents of the books, but also acquire a certain facility in expressing themselves in writing. When corrected, the lesson sheets form a classified bibliography to which the student may refer and to which he may add new titles.

Sample Examinations Shown It has long been known that the applicant for a position in library service in Boston must pass an entrance examination. In the samples presented in this book the public may see tests which the candidate must pass in order to take up this profession of library work. Following these are examples of the promotional examinations which

are given to the candidates for the position of assistant librarian.

These examinations are given to the candidates for the position of assistant librarian.

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## High on the "Roof of the World" Dwell the Kirghiz, Shepherders

House Moving Is Simple: A Family Gets Inside Its Tent and Walks Away With It

By LIEUT.-COL. F. T. ETHERTON,  
Late H. M. Consul-General in Chinese Turkestan

BEYOND the Hindu Koosh range, on the northern frontiers of India lie the Pamirs, a region of lofty mountains and wide open valleys that has been fitly

termed the Roof of the World, from its great elevation and the severity of its climate. There are several routes by which we can reach the Pamirs, although owing to conditions in Russian territory the only practicable route now is by India.

From Bombay one journeys to Rawal Pindi in the Punjab and thence to Srinagar, the capital of the native State of Kashmir. From Srinagar one leaves the amenities of civilization and travels 400 miles northward through Gilgit and Hunza, crossing the Himalaya Mountains by high and difficult passes, until reaching the Hindu Koosh, the northwestern continuation of the Karakoram range.

From the crest line of the Hindu Koosh one passes from the realm of British jurisdiction to lands coming under the general designation of the central Asian ethnographically one leaves tribes and races of Aryan origin for those of Mongolian and Turanian stock and are within the dominions of the Plovers Kingdom.

The Pamirs cover an area of about 23,000 square miles; a lofty mass of high-pitched ridges and gables, with narrow valleys or leads between, and the average elevation is 15,000 feet above sea level. Such soil as there is has been formed by the detritus of avalanche-swept shale and gravel, and it is among these formidable leads of the world's roof that the Kirghiz subsist by herding a few flocks.

The Constant Wind A characteristic feature of the Pamirs is the constant high wind, coupled with the extreme and sudden variation in the temperature. There is often as much as 55 degrees between the temperature at dawn and that at noon of the same day. The climatic drawbacks are such that flocks cannot exist there.

Of the fauna the chief object of interest is the Ovis Poli, or wild sheep, first made known to Europe by the Venetian traveler Marco Polo, who traversed the Roof of the World in the thirteenth century on his famous journey to the court of Kublai Khan, the Mongol emperor. The Ovis Poli is the largest of the wild sheep, its long curved horns frequently exceeding 60 inches in length.

The people inhabiting the Pamirs are the Kirghiz, a race of nomads whose chief occupation is sheep and cattle breeding; indeed, their life is

dependent on this, hence their nomadic habits and the constant change of pasture. The Kirghiz represent a large and widely spread division of the Turkish race. In religion they are Muhammadan and are governed by tribal leaders who enjoy practically unlimited authority, and whose form of rule is patriarchal.

Moving Day

The dwelling of the Kirghiz is the "ak-ut," or felt tent, a semicircular construction on a lattice framework. These tents are from 12 to 21 feet in diameter, the framework being covered with felts made from the fur of goats and camels, an opening being left at the top for the smoke. During the long and intensely cold winter nights the flocks are accommodated within the tents, for the temperature is so low that sheep and goats are unable to withstand it when left out in the open. House-moving among the Kirghiz is a simple matter; the family range themselves round the inside of the tent and it is then lifted up and carried away.

The chief beast of burden and for riding is the yak, a species of ox found only at these high altitudes and one that can stand intense cold but cannot survive the slightest heat. Though slow, the yak is extremely surefooted and will climb glaciers and descend dangerous snow slopes with remarkable ease. In a region where trees or brushwood are non-existent the fuel question becomes acute, and this is solved by utilizing yak and camel dung which, when dried and burnt, gives out considerable heat.

The method of computation is simple and gives an interesting insight on the conception of accounts as evolved on the world's roof. A debtor will place before a creditor a stone representing the sum due; the creditor then removes a stone from his own heap, for each has accumulated a tiny mound, and this continues until he who has any left is the one to whom the amount is due. Simple as this method appears it was that in vogue at the dawn of history in Europe, for calculation is derived from calculus, small stone, and with such primitive means our ancestors in the Stone Age tackled the problems of addition and subtraction.

Marco Polo

They are wonderful people for news and any unusual information is passed on from camp to camp with amazing rapidity, as was the case among the Indians of the American prairies.

Sport is popular among the Kir-

ghiz, the more competitive the better. It may be said that a Kirghiz is born in the saddle, and if a horse be not available he is equally at home astride the lumbering ox.

Altogether the Roof of the World is fascinating, not only to the traveler and sportsman, but for the study of an interesting tribe, where the Kirghiz maintain a peculiar civilization of their own, and where prestige is kept up in the most curious ways. Here, if anywhere, one is in the unchanging East. More than 600 years ago Marco Polo traversed the Pamirs, and his description of Kirghiz life is just as applicable now as it was in those far-off days, so little have these people altered.



Women Guests at a Wedding Among the Kirghiz, a Race of Nomads.

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## Labor Turnover Reduced in Mill in Ohio—Thanks to Golden Rule

Mutual Understanding of Mutual Problems Is Aim, and Achievement, of Proprietors and Workmen Alike

Hamilton, O.  
Special Correspondence

THE Golden Rule is a workable proposition in a big industry. Doubtless should ask any of the 2400 employees or officials of the Champion Coated Paper Company here. They will be given a convincing answer by those who are seeking to work. This is not of course, in the week.

Delegates from varied walks of life who constantly visit the mill here find out that the program of a mutual understanding of mutual problems between proprietor and workers is a big industry. It is not an uncommon thing to see employees salute the flag when they go to work. This is not of course, required in the company rules, but is just an indication of the patriotic atmosphere pervading the mill.

A deep study of industry and industry in the world. Its physical plant in Hamilton covers something like 58 acres. About 1800 of the workers are men, and officials are of the opinion that the mill has the lowest turnover of any similar industry in the nation.

In every department there is an American flag displayed. Some of these flags have been put up by the company, but most of them were installed by the workers themselves. It is not an uncommon thing to see employees salute the flag when they go to work. This is not of course, required in the company rules, but is just an indication of the patriotic atmosphere pervading the mill.

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A security representing ownership of warehouse in largest city in Canada; fourth largest in America; largest inland port in world in trade handled; import and export centre of East Canada and distributing point for population.

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# STEEL OUTPUT STILL HEAVY

## Free Months' Production Possibly New Record for Summer

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (Special).—August output and bookings of heavy steel started the period that apparently is a record for that season. Output of the last three months has been the best of 44,000,000 tons of steel for the year, for the industry as a whole. Nothing appears to cast shadow on a continuation of the status throughout the fourth quarter. Inquiry from consumers of soft steel bars and other products is developing steadily. Have opened their books for the period at 2.10 cents, Chicago, seeking to establish 2.25 cents for orders of less than 100. The 2.10-cent status appears to be

# Principal Must Remain Intact

The instant you sell your securities, your income ceases. Then why pay for the privilege of selling when you never intend to? Bonds with low sale value, but with low yield, are too costly for the investor.

You can get guaranteed safety, and 6½% interest in Fidelity First Mortgage Real Estate Gold Bonds. In case of necessity our customers may cash in Fidelity Bonds immediately. Our book-let, "Your Money Our Investment" sent on request.

**Denominations \$100, \$500, \$1000**

# FIDELITY

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A LIMITED LIABILITY CORPORATION

652 Commercial Bldg., St. Louis  
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**Fidelity Guarantees Every Bond**

the current market conditions, and improving less irregularly than in the case for some time.

Manufacturers and fabricators generally having satisfactory operations in this territory. Farm implement and tractor interests continue to be active, and are preparing for the autumn and next season's sales.

In the hands of steel users there is to be light. Few consumers are buying more than three to four feet.

Steel, however, can be made in quantity by the mills despite the high accumulations of orders. Deliveries being extremely prompt.

Specifications for soft steel kept almost to the rate of the tonnage of new buying, slightly behind that of July, but active, as the industry swings into gear.

Orders for steel sheets are equivalent to shipments. Orders are from four to six months. Shipments are being made in quantities of four weeks. It is noted that present prices of steel being quoted subject to change, and to provide for adoption of new and of extras, under quotation on No. 24 gauge on the basis, instead of the No. 28 gauge.

It is generally expected that the price of the lighter weight and galvanized steel will be advanced.

149 Broadway  
New York  
Havoner, 3244

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MONTCLAIR, N. J.

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## Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

## COUNTRY BOARD

## Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island  
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.  
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

## BOARD FOR CHILDREN WANTED

FOR one year with family. Protestant in or near Boston, where home training and music can be given to girl of 12 years, rate must be moderate. Apartment 840, or Box D-254. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

PITTSBURGH, PA., or Environs—For 15-year-old boy, near a good high school, \$10 week, G. S. Representative, 610 Peoples Bank Bldg.

## REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EXCLUSIVE REPRESENTATIVE in your territory, PART or FULL TIME, to sell FAMINGO quality ladies' and men's hosiery, ladies' underwear, etc. on a commission basis; worthwhile extra income sample outfit loaned you. Write for full particulars.  
FAMINGO KNITWEAR CO.,  
928 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

## General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space four lines.

## REAL ESTATE

## PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

At your service to assist in securing either temporary or permanent home in Pasadena, California. Phone 128

## STOWELL HINDS WITH DIDDY BROS.

PASADENA, CALIF.—Maryland Apartments, quiet, comfortable, churches and shops, 65 S. Los Robles, P. O. 2400.

## TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—The Nivara Apt. —Singles and doubles; expressing hospitality and service; beautifully furnished; sunny; radio; maid service. 1775 N. Orange Drive, Glad. 2192.

LOS ANGELES, Ashton Arms and Traymore Apts., 317-323 S. Broadway, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove. Beautifully furnished, daily maid service, elevator, garden adjoining, centrally located. R. and H. cars and bus to door.

## HELP WANTED—MEN

APPLICATIONS from those desiring to serve in the steward's department of the Sunnyside are always welcome for consideration. At present a few men are wanted for dining room, also a kitchen maid. Write MANAGER, 910 Boylston St., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

## HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WE are direct importers of art jewelry and leather novelties and require intelligent women, capable of sales, full or part time, in all communities; prices of goods moderate; no expense in transportation; usually liberal terms offered. E. BERING'S HILL, 130 West 43rd St., New York.

## AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, McFARLANE CAR—Settlement of estate requires sale of McFARLANE passenger sedan, cost \$2500, will sell for \$1900, run less than 2000 miles. Address: JOHN L. MARTIN, Concord Hill, Lancaster, Ohio.

## PERSONAL SERVICE

WILLIAM M. TOBIN  
25 West 44th Street, New York City.  
The man who does for you the things you don't know how to do or don't have time to do.

## In the Lighter Vein

WANTED ACTION  
An American friend went to a test match at Lord's and saw cricket for the first time. During the short period he was there the batting was very slow. He became restless and finally got up to turn to his English friend, he said, "Say, I'll be moving along to Westminster Abbey. I kinda feel I want some excitement—Fritz's (Australia)."

## MATTER OF SIZE

"Mother had taken little Dorothy to buy her a pair of gloves. At the counter she explained to the clerk what the little girl wanted—a pair of kid gloves. Dorothy, who had been listening very attentively, suddenly protested, 'But Mother, I want the grown-up kind.'"

## KNEW WHAT HE WANTED

"My new car is gray, trimmed with red."  
"I bought an old one and got the trimming myself."

## INTERESTED

A microscopic youth with a penny clutched firmly in his moist hand, stood on tiptoe in front of a candy counter inspecting the goods. Nothing seemed to please him, and finally the clerk said:

"See here, young fellow, do you want to buy the whole world with a fence around it for a penny?"

The prospective purchaser meditated a moment and replied, "Let's see it."—Dry Goods Economist.

## WHERE SHE WAS

"Lady, could you give me 20 cents to get where my mamma is," asked little Jimmy.

"Certainly, my little man. Where is your mother?"

"At the movies, an'am."

## COULDN'T FOOL HIM

Little Boy (seeing knotholes in place of wood): "What are those?"

Carpenter: "They're knotholes."

Boy: "Oh, you can't fool me. I know they're some kind of holes."—Auto Sparks.

## TYPICAL BARGAIN

"This is a great country, Pat."

"And how's that?"

"Sure, 't' paper says you can buy a three-dollar money order for three cents."—Birdseye Talk.

## SUMMER FRAGRANCE

A summer perfume is said to suggest the fascinating odors of the countryside in summer. It may be obtained in any quantity from petrol filling stations.—Humorist.

## PLAYING SAFE

"Sir, you contradicted yourself."

"Well, you can't say I'm not right!"

## REAL ESTATE

## The RIVERSIDE

410 Memorial Drive

400 yards upstream from Harvard Bridge and M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass., now being completed, offers unsurpassed beauty of location, exclusiveness, and every newest household convenience. Rentals are surprisingly moderate. Agents always on premises.

## FOR RENT AND SALE

INDIVIDUAL HOUSES  
New slabs of houses with conveniences and garage, coal furnished; ideal suburban location. Houses leased for one year with option of buying. First rent to apply. Apply to BOYER AND PETERS, BUILDERS, 1516 Walnut Street, Allentown, Pa.

HOLLIS—Attractive center entrance colonial, 7 rooms, 2 fireplaces, 2 1/2 bathrooms, tiled bath, shower; built by reliable builder with best grade materials; plot 45x100; restricted section; \$12,500, cash \$2500. E. Y. BIRN, 809 N. Main Street, Boston, 188-30 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, N. Y. Phone Hollis 6324.

LINGHAM, MASS.—Old Cape Cod Colonial house, all modern improvements, 11 rooms, one-half acre of ground, 6 minutes beach and station. Lingham 0931-M.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 206 River Street, Suite 14—4 rooms and kitchenette; opposite parkway; extensive view. Rent \$100.00. Apply to 4000.

FURNISHED and unfurnished apartments to let for sale. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 230 Huntington Ave., Boston, Tel. Ken. 4038.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 West 92nd St.—12-story modern, 4 large rooms, 1 1/2 bathrooms, 9 large closets. Apartment B-D, October 1st.

## RIVERWAY, BOSTON

No. 578-586, Facing Bridge Path and Park. 12113; well appointed kitchen; best janitor service; beautiful lawn; unsurpassed location; 20 minutes from Park St.; most reasonable rent. References required. See agent on premises at 578 Riverway. Telephone Regent 7323.

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JACKSON HEIGHTS, New York City—Because of moving to California, must sacrifice 4 1/2 spacious rooms with reception room, bath, elevator apartment; top floor, outside porch; beautiful lawn; unsurpassed location; \$1100 lower than regular Queensboro prices plus many extras; three blocks from Fifth Ave. bus, subway and elevated. Phone Haver 7323.

## TO LET—FURNISHED

ROXBURY, MASS.—1 room, pleasantly located; Christian Scientist preferred. Telephone Highlands 9781.

## WANTED—FURNISHED

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Three rooms with private bath; desirable for family. \$100.00. Representative, 610 Peoples Bank Bldg.

## ROOMS WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Business girl desires room with private family, state particulars. Box G-26. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

N. Y. C.—One room, furnished or unfurnished, kitchen privilege or share small apartment, reasonable. Vanderbilt 9060 (afternoons).

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BOSTON, 304 Riverway, Apt. 12—Complimentary furnished bedroom and sitting room; board; expansive view. Reg. 4454-J.K.

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PLEASANT home in country where one may come for rest and study. Mrs. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Wilbur St., Wrentham, Mass., Tel. 31-4.

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## ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 106 and 108 Huntington Ave.—Large double room, twin beds, every convenience; also single room, comfortable; also single room, comfortable; also single room, comfortable. Tel. Copley 9630-B.

BOSTON, 95 Gainsboro Street, Suite 4—One single and one double room, comfortable; also single room, comfortable. Tel. Back Bay 2170.

BOSTON, 193 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Nice, comfortable, single room, comfortable. Tel. Back Bay 2170.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, well furnished room; new apartment; private family; near Commonwealth Ave. St. Call elevator, 660. Apartment.

BROOKLINE—Large sunny room, fireplace, bay view, kitchenette and garage optional; unusual opportunity in refined home. Apartment 200.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—St. M. Vernon St.—Desirable room with privileges. Tel. University 1000.

N. Y. C., 343 West 85th, Apt. 6-W. Near Drive—Attractive furnished double and single rooms, kitchen privileges, women, quiet, hygienic surroundings, reasonable.

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PHILADELPHIA, 1638 Ridgeley St.—Rooms for rent, 2nd floor, 4 rooms, 4 1/2 baths, finished; second floor; private family; conveniences.

PHILADELPHIA, 433 So. 45 St.—Rooms for business men and women in comfortable, well-appointed home. Word 1041.

SEQUESTRIANIAL—Visitors, engage rooms at The Sequestrianial, central, good; reasonable. Mrs. M. D. MATLOCK, 2205 Walnut St., Philadelphia 72.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

If the number of letters on the subject, received by The Christian Science Monitor, affords any reasonable basis for an estimate of public sentiment on the subject, there are few laws on the federal statute books which are the cause of more irritation than the proviso in the Postal Law covering the cost of remailing newspapers and magazines. It is proper to say at the outset that this feature of the Postal Law was incorporated in it against the protest of the Postmaster-General and his expert advisers. It is also reasonable to lay stress on the fact that it has not only been the cause of a material limitation in the circulation of useful literature, and the cause of expense to those who were willing to comply with it, but has also been the reason for a very material reduction in postal revenues.

No country has a larger number of useful periodicals than the United States. In no nation is there a greater reading public eager to receive printed matter of this character. In every other country the post office recognizes the fact that it exists largely for the purpose of transmitting useful information and acting in co-operation with the educational system of the Nation. In the discharge of this function any post office will carry remailed newspapers and magazines at so cheap a rate that those who have once read such publications are ready to mail them to others to whom they may be useful or interesting. This was the case in the United States until the law of 1925 went into effect. Today the charges for remailed matter are so heavy that in the ease of magazines they not infrequently amount to almost as much as the cost of subscriptions to the periodicals. In the case of The Christian Science Monitor, a paper which is widely redistributed by subscribers, the rate of postage for the average sized paper is six cents a copy. The paper itself costs five, or much less if taken on an annual subscription. A peculiarly ridiculous factor in the case is that the same paper can be mailed through the United States post office to Great Britain for four cents.

There may be publishers so short-sighted as to believe that the check thus put on the remailing of used copies of their periodicals will have the effect of stimulating the paid circulation. We do not think that this sentiment exists very widely. It at least has not been registered at Washington, where protests against the present indefensible postage rates are being received in great numbers. Should the theory exist it would still be one which should not be taken into account by the post office authorities. The whole theory upon which newspapers and other publications are given cheap carriage through the mails is that by performing this function the Government furthers the dissemination of useful information among the people. Newspapers and periodicals are, in fact, recognized as part of the Nation's educational equipment. The same theory which justifies a low rate of postage to the publishers, would equally justify a low rate to the individual, who, having read his newspaper or magazine, desires to pass it on to another.

While it is difficult to correct an obviously erroneous section in a general statute without opening the question as to the merits of the entire law, it would seem the intelligent thing for Congress this winter to take up this section of the Postal Act and amend it to the end that this check upon the distribution of used newspapers and magazines may be removed.

Sooner or later the people of the United States must face, with what calmness and deliberation they may, the problem of widespread industrial and economic readjustments. It is not necessary to remind even the most thoughtless or the most heedless that by a series of arbitrary advances following the outbreak of the war in 1914 and continuing with but occasional interruptions until a comparatively recent period, the paper values of land, both in the rural and urban districts, were increased to several times their selling price prior to 1914. There had been gradual and natural increases in value in the years following the disturbed industrial and economic period of 1907. Gradually the whole producing and distributing machinery had been adapted to the newer and changing conditions which prevailed up until early in 1915. But the people of America were not in any wise prepared to adapt themselves and their industrial and domestic affairs to fit the conditions which became general even before they took an active part in the conflict overseas.

### Industrial and Economic Readjustments

It is doubtful if in the experience of the people of any established progressive country there has ever taken place so radical a change in methods and in more or less stabilized values as that witnessed in the United States in the period under review. It may be said that a sense of proper proportions and of correct relative values was lost. And the serious mistake was made of applying the processes of inflation to basic industries, the result being that all other affairs must necessarily be adapted thereto. Thus it followed that when the paper value of a farm in the middle West or South was raised to three times that at which it had been held and at which it might have been bought, and when this process was applied to millions of farms, there took place, as a natural consequence, a complete readjustment of paper or speculation values all along the line.

The assumed warrant for increasing the selling price of farm lands was, of course, the ability of the farmer to obtain greatly enhanced prices for all his produce. Wheat, corn, and all other food products were at a premium. The Government at Washington had voluntarily assumed the responsibility of feeding the armies and the people of the Allies. The price charged was only a secondary consideration. European credit was good, so money supplied by the patri-

otic people of America flowed thence freely, usually in the form of food or munitions. Many who contributed of their savings were able, by reason of the sudden appreciation in values, in wages, and because of the unusual prosperity which had been artificially produced, to replenish their bank accounts and still hold the bonds which they purchased.

It was inevitable, of course, that the higher values established in the agricultural zones should almost at once be reflected in the towns and cities. In both rural and urban districts there followed, quite as a matter of course, a frenzied era of speculation. Farms were bought and sold at prices which were out of all proportion to their actual worth. In the cities the inflation affected all classes of improved property. Houses and apartments were advanced in price and sold, only to be resold time and again at ever-increasing prices. Renters were forced to stand as shock troops in this more or less realistic warfare. It is a sad commentary upon the business judgment of many owners of such properties that now, on the eve of what promises to be a period of deflation, there is a persistent effort in some quarters to advance rents, or a stubborn determination to at least maintain them at their present high level.

It would be vain to attempt to argue that the process of deflation has not already begun. Its workings are apparent everywhere in the middle West, but most particularly in the wheat and corn states west of the Mississippi. The conviction is inescapable that no mere processes of legislation can correct a condition so basically unsound. It is impossible for those who bought farms at prices three or four times above their actual value to pay for them or even to pay the interest upon the purchase-money mortgages. This fact has been discovered, and the results are already apparent. Foreclosure proceedings are vesting the titles to these farms in the mortgagees or original owners, and selling values are dropping back to the figures which prevailed before the late war.

So the question now is not, as a few years ago, when and where the deflating process will begin. It has already begun. The question now is how rapidly and how disastrously it will spread. It is as logical that deflation should spread from the farm to the city as that inflation should advance by the same route. Methods and processes of distribution must adapt themselves, eventually, to the levels maintained in production. The readjusting of these agencies will require time, but it is unavoidable that it must come about. Few who have analyzed present conditions will insist that present methods of distribution are not too expensive. By some process of elimination the number of profit-taking distributive agencies must be lessened and the unavoidable burden imposed by overhead charges reduced.

If a way to hasten this readjustment by a process entailing little or no hardship could be evolved the problem would thereby be all but solved. But that way has not been pointed out. Vested interest clings tenaciously to what it claims as its own. It is against this, finally, that industrial revolutions must be waged.

When prominent Socialists come out as champions of a policy which is generally identified with capitalism, and even with those aspects of capitalism which are most reprehensible in Socialist eyes, their remarks are bound to attract a good deal of attention. For this reason much importance attaches to the attitude publicly taken up by John Scurr and R. C. Wallhead—both well known Labor members of the British Parliament—and it is the more significant in that it shows to what conclusions the honest-purposed man is led when he inquires into a problem with a real desire to get at the facts.

The problem in this case is that of the treatment of what are generally termed the subject races by the nations that have made themselves responsible for their welfare: a problem which faces the United States as well as Great Britain, France, and other European powers. Both Mr. Scurr and Mr. Wallhead were very outspoken in a lecture and discussion which were held the other day at the Summer School of the Independent Labor Party. Mr. Scurr condemned the common and, as he called it, unthinking Socialist demands for the withdrawal of troops from occupied territories, the abolition of what is generally given the derogatory title of the exploitation of native labor, and the abandonment of strategic bases. Mr. Wallhead warned his audience that the problem could not be adjusted by sentimental platitudes and idealistic statements which had no relation to the facts which would confront them.

Mr. Scurr then gave in clear language his reasons for so whole-hearted an indictment of the usual Socialist policy. In the first place, he pointed out that were the British Government to withdraw its representatives, military and civil, from countries such as East and West Africa, this would not solve the problem because other powers would simply step in and take its place; recommending the exploitation of labor in their own interests. Then again, the white nations could not, he said, get on without the cotton, rubber, oils, and innumerable other products of tropical countries, and in their present stage of development, whether political or economic, it was not practicable to leave the production and marketing of these things in native hands, as would have to be done if all white troops were withdrawn and complete independence granted to the countries concerned.

Though Mr. Scurr did not say so in so many words, he was no doubt cognizant of the fact that the exploitation of the native by the white man does not, generally speaking, come about deliberately. Trading implies the making of contracts, and contracts must be respected; from this follows the establishment of courts of justice and so of all the paraphernalia of a Western organization of society. Appeals are made to their governments by representatives of the white nations, and sooner or later—as history shows—the so-called capitalist powers find themselves compelled to undertake the responsibility of keeping order and protecting property, etc., in countries where the prevalent

ideas on subjects of conduct do not conform to those of Western civilization.

It is, therefore, to the possession of superior intelligence, training and resources, and of superior moral standards that the exploitation of the native is really due, and not to any deliberate attempt to take unfair advantage of his comparative weakness. The duty of the white man is, then, to make a right use of the power which places the fortunes of the members of the subject races in his hands. If he does this with a conscientious desire to be scrupulously fair and to assist the native to improve his position, morally and economically, nothing but good should come of his presence in tropical countries. And, judging from the attitude he took up in the discussion referred to, Mr. Scurr would be the first person to maintain that the conscience of the white man as regards his duty in the matter is now fully awake.

Working convicts in coal mines, as practiced in Alabama, is a task of far different nature from that recently completed in California by 200 "honor men" from San Quentin prison and a similar number from Folsom Penitentiary. These squads staged a race in constructing the last section of the first all-year motor road in the Yosemite Valley, between Briceburg and El Portal. Road building brings joy to thousands of road users. Alabama's system smacks of the days of Siberia's terrors. California's method also brings convicts out from behind stone walls and iron bars into the open air.

Having succeeded in obtaining the adoption by the New York State Legislature of his plan for a state-wide referendum on the question whether the Federal Congress or the various states shall fix the standard of intoxicating liquors, United States Senator Wadsworth is now reported in a newspaper supporting his candidacy as declaring that his campaign for re-election will be made on national issues, leaving state issues, so far as possible, to the nominees for Governor by the two parties. It does not require any reading between the lines to see that this "far as possible" means that in New York City and other large cities the issue stressed will be the illusive hope of nullifying the Eighteenth Amendment by state legislation, while in the up-state rural regions the voters will be urged to vote for Senator Wadsworth as an upholder of the Administration and prosperity.

Thus, in event that he is re-elected, Senator Wadsworth can claim that the vote shows that New York State favors the forty-eight-state definition plan of interpreting the Federal Constitution, and also his declaration that the American people should adopt the Quebec system of liquor sales, and put the Government into the business of retailing alcoholic liquors. No matter how the prohibition issue may be minimized during the campaign, a victory for the senior Senator from New York State will be proclaimed by all the liquor interests as a triumph for their cause.

Just how far the sense of party loyalty will serve to hold in line the very great number of voters who favor retention of the Eighteenth Amendment and strict enforcement of the Volstead Act cannot be known until November. It is conceivable, however, that appeals to them to vote the party ticket in order to uphold the Administration may not have the anticipated result. President Coolidge stands squarely and fairly for faithful enforcement of the supreme law of the land. He has never expressed the slightest sympathy with Senator Wadsworth's views favoring repeal of the prohibition amendment; its nullification by giving the several states power to define what constitutes an intoxicating liquor; or the Quebec scheme for government liquor shops. The President very naturally desires that a Republican be elected from New York State. If Senator Wadsworth should be defeated, the result will be due to his mistaken attack on policies to which the Administration is irrevocably committed.

## Random Ramblings

Would you say glasses of jelly sitting in the window, or glasses of setting jelly sitting in the window, or glasses of jelly sitting in the window to set, or—but what's the difference so long as there is to be jelly this winter?

Adolf Gobel began making and peddling sausages in New York City thirty-one years ago. Recently the business showed sales aggregating \$8,000,000 yearly. This has the humble sausage "linked" a small individual business to a huge, successful enterprise.

Dr. E. H. Lindley says: "The ideal career is to do what you please, and get paid for it." Yet doing what will please others, without any thought of compensation, gives one a lot of real satisfaction.

America lets down another bar to royalty. Two queens of the English Channel are added to its long list of copper kings, coal barons, and merchant princes.

Savings bank statistics in America show that accounts piled up "for a rainy day" have increased in greater proportion since the country went dry.

Some may think that binocular, which refers to the use of both eyes at once, having only a single "i" itself, should have two "c's."

Farmers should qualify as good real estate men; for in the course of the year they turn over lots of land.

Something that can be passed from hand to hand without danger of wearing out is a favor.

Is there any moment in a boy's life that is equal to the time when he is first called "Mister"?

Talk of carrying coals to Newcastle—the United States is shipping spaghetti to Italy!

Jewelers may be busy, but they certainly seem to have a lot of time on their hands.

A reputation should be lived up to and not on.

Men's fall hats will not only be seen, but felt.

## Our Chalkidian Treasure

SEE her, in her native but picturesque red skirt, taking out the tin of kitchen waste on the clearest, brightest, sunny morning to feed her mother's sow that is anchored, with its family, among the dust and stones a few yards down the slope from our front door. Thus was Artemis, protectress of the young of man and beast; but in that kindly Chalkidian servant we are fortunate enough to have working for us there is no hint of wayward huntress—rather it tells of good stately Juno, genius of womankind.

She cannot read or write, but she never lacks a word of ready repartee and, rarest ray among her kind, she always understands a joke made even in indifferent Greek.

She keeps the house-purse, and brings me in the vegetables, large meaty meljanes, which, being very rural here, we call "mavres"; Greek horns or bamies, beans, and half a dozen other sorts.

And every day account is rendered of each lepta at 100 to the drachma, which now, alas! has fallen below that mark. In pouring icy rain of winter months she never lets the coal out, but at any hour and without a word she will take a sack and fill it at the engine house.

She cuts the wood, hews up our joints of goat or carries in the water no matter when they come. Everything reaches to the house on donkey back, the water in two small barrels and the firewood roped to a pack saddle by a little hard old man in baggy trousers and black, fez-like cap, who brings, too, the gossip of the place, and who works quite cheerfully from snowy dawn to sultry eve the whole year round without, it seems, desire for any other existence.

Her mother is a widow, and in her pinched face are the lines of grinding poverty, for in this Province of Chalkis nearly all the children and animals and many of the adults know oftentimes the tragedy of hunger. On washing days the mother brings an empty paraffin tin, makes a fire and does the washing in a corner of the stony, wired-in space that we have done our best to make a garden.

In rain or burning sun she does her work without a word, because she knows no other way, for all things being comparative, she sees that others of her kind must carry tins and clothes for half a mile and wash as best they can where there happens to be water in the dried-up stream-bed.

But it is in the house that our treasure glows the brightest. Should I want to cook, I find a knife, a fork, a spoon, a selection of receptacles and all ingredients spread out in readiness and refinement of solicitude, even a chair is brought for fear the cushion of the kitchen, on one of which she seldom sits, may for some reason be objectionable to me.

Should I spend a morning at my easel, oblivious to the ticking of the clock, absorbed in finishing a sketch, at ten o'clock bare feet ascend the stairs, and I hear a gentle voice asking if I would like some light refreshment.

In two years she has broken nothing; I never have to tell her twice about a thing, and on our return from two months' leave the house was as we left it, save that the kettle was singing on the fire in readiness for a meal; grimalkin was sleek and purring in his place, and, strangely, there were tears to welcome us.

But that is what she does; of as great a worth is what she is. When it comes to say good-by how I shall miss her quiet ways, her dark and merry eyes, her pretty smiling mouth, her face like the local cistus flowers of white and rose around a golden center. Often silent, never sulky, always sweet, intelligent and dignified, such is "Marika mas."

BERLIN  
IN A SPEECH delivered on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the inauguration of the Constitution of Weimar, Dr. Wilhelm Kuelz, Minister of Interior Affairs of the Reich, made some interesting observations which drew a new light on the history of the young German Republic. The Constitution of the former German Empire, he said, was the conclusion of a historic development lasting many centuries; it came into force at a time when the old German dream of national unity had been realized after the Franco-Prussian war. The inauguration of the Constitution of Weimar, however, was not accompanied by the blowing of trumpets and the waving of flags but took place at a time of deepest national distress. Never before, Herr Kuelz continued, had a nation shown such strength and energy in creating a new national order of things and along such highly ethical lines, too, as the Germans when they created the Weimar Constitution.

The principal task of the Constitution of Weimar, Dr. Kuelz said in another address delivered on the same day, was to educate the Germans to be responsible citizens of their country. Speaking of democracy, he declared it governed the present and would also govern the future. It had come to the surface in Germany on several occasions, he continued, for instance, after the collapse of Frederick the Great's state in 1806, and also Bismarck made concessions to the democratic idea when he established the Reichstag. One of the reasons for Germany's breakdown in 1918, Dr. Kuelz believes, was the little consideration paid by the old regime to democratic ideas, for despite the war it continued to withhold from the people the full rights of citizenship enjoyed by the upper classes while it demanded of them the most minute fulfillment of all duties.

Experiments are being made here with a new "sleeping-car-airplane." This machine has seats for eight passengers which can be converted into four comfortable berths. If this kind of traveling proves successful each berth in future will be surrounded by a curtain, thus forming a small compartment for itself. The new airplane will fly to London and back and then be put into the German-Russian air-service, where it will be tried out. A new word will have to be coined for this type of airplane. Will it be called the "sleeping airplane"—similar to the "sleeping car"—or perhaps the "air sleeper"? The term "sleeping-air-airplane" used here at present is surely not correct.

Students wishing to become teachers should first have an opportunity to find out for themselves by practical experience whether they are suited for this profession, is the opinion of the Prussian Ministry of Education. A decree, therefore, has been issued permitting them to teach in schools, preferably during the summer vacation of their universities. It is deemed necessary, however, that they should do this for at least four weeks before reaching any decision. Moreover, their lessons will be supervised by an experienced teacher of the school in question.

The sculptors of this city, tired of waiting for wealthy customers to come to the exhibitions to buy their works, have decided to carry—so to speak—their statues and busts to their would-be customers. The problem on hand was to discover a place in which they could show their works to advantage and which was frequented by those who had enough money to buy and sufficient space at home to place works of art. An ideal location of this kind was found on the shores of the Wannsee Lake, in the west of Berlin, in the form of a new and elegant restaurant which has rapidly become one of the fashion centers of this city. The sculptors forthwith commenced to decorate its beautiful grounds with their statues, while little cards distributed on the tables inform the guests of the prices. Another unique way of bringing works of art to the notice of the public is employed by the city of Berlin. In this case, however, it is not done to attract buyers but to acquaint the population with the statues their city fathers have purchased for the decoration of their squares and parks. For this purpose the newly-acquired works of art are exhibited, one at a time

## Do You Remember?

DO YOU remember how we stopped that baker's van and for the sum of sixpence drove on to those sun-kissed cross-roads, leaving the van to scuttle down the way which leads to Helston, as we turned left and sallied forth across the Cornish moor to Mullion? That meadow pipit's nest, and its four shining eggs; the scent of the short, crackling wind-swept furze beneath our feet, carried upon the little piping breeze which would not leave your hair alone? And how we talked and laughed, and cannoned one another as we tramped, with still to learn that in that rugged corner of the land one cannot walk the way one sees!

Do you remember how that dog barked at us from the farm nestling below the level of the moor, half hidden from the wind, and how we ran—not from the dog, but from the house with its four grinning windows, and rakish chimney pot, like a suburban belle strayed out among the fields? And then that lane of sprouting red-brick walls, and how we turned and scrambled through the hedge, lest we should see "Postcards and Refreshments provided."

Do you remember how we panted up that never-ending hill of short-cropped grass toward the sky, and how the cattle turned and stared? And how we flung ourselves beside that lichen-covered rock, looking like an old man half-buried in the moss?

Do you remember how the ships, looking like little painted toys, steamed one by one out from the mist of the horizon, and how we counted first thirteen, then ten, and then started again? You said that yours had come from China, loaded with bird's nest soup, and ginger, each member of the crew with pigtail flying behind him, like the trailing funnel smoke.

Mine came from Japan, loaded with paper fans, and dolls, and skewers for the hair, and "tons and tons of kimonos," and multi-colored plants and trees which swelled and burst out into flower when dipped into a tumbler!

Do you remember how we climbed the high stone walls and how thrilled the horses were to see the strangers coming, and how they thundered past, sending great clouds flying toward us from their hoofs? And where we sat, high up among the rocks, and shared our sandwiches?

Do you remember how the wheeled birds, dressed in their summer suits of white, came down and perched beside you, and how, all of a sudden one far down below among the rocks and spray would call in panic, and all the rest join in until the chorus of their silly cries, echoing up among the cliffs, would start the peewits calling?

How we bathed from the gloomy cave at Kynance, half fearful that the roof which had been standing there for half a hundred years or more might fall?

Do you remember old José with wrinkled, swarthy face and sparkling eyes, his hair always on end, who stopped and asked us if we wanted a guide, looking just like his forbear must have done when washed ashore from one of those proud ships of Philip of Spain which foundered there?

Do you remember that little old hotel, the corner of the room in which we supped, the paintings on the walls of Mullion, and Penrith, Church Cove, and Cadgwith, and Kennack just beside the door? The window in that little room upstairs with the geraniums falling in tangled masses down below, the "Serpentine for Sale" across the way? And how we leaned and watched the light flashing into the night to warn the ships at sea?

Will she be there, that dear old landlady, who loved to shake guests by the hand, when we go back again?  
O. S. J.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

and for a short while, in the center promenade of Unter den Linden near the Brandenburg Archway, where they arouse considerable attention.

Automatic telephones are gradually being introduced in this city now and the postal authorities have arranged special courses for the instruction of their subscribers in the use of them, attendance, however, being voluntary. So far three automatic exchanges have been opened in the suburbs, and the opening of a fourth one will follow shortly. Work on six other exchanges, located chiefly in the center of the city, has been commenced.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole arbiter of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "The Little Brown Rowdy"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
Having read in a recent Monitor a story under the caption "The Little Brown Rowdy"—this title being given to the English sparrow—will you permit me to say that the sparrow is fast becoming in the United States an insectivorous bird and, in the judgment of many keen observers, doing quite as much good as harm, and perhaps more. I have observed him devoting hours at a time to ridding trees of the various moths and other insects that have been considered so injurious to them.

There is still another very important matter to be considered in connection with the English sparrow. Where boys have been encouraged to destroy him, as they have been many times, there has been always the danger of the destruction of many a song sparrow because of the resemblance one bears to the other, and in the song sparrow we not only have a beautiful singer dear to all of us but an insectivorous bird of great value.

The article to which I have referred, while it does not advocate by any means the destruction of the English sparrow, says: "He has outlived his welcome in America," though the admission is made that "every now and then some naturalist comes to his defense."

He is a plucky little fellow, whom I have studied for many years. I have seen in front of my own piazza a dozen or more of them perching on top of a bush day after day, in the heart of which was the nest of a song sparrow, and I have also watched them feeding from the same platform with other birds, and never discovered any attempt on their part to drive away from the feeding platform or from the bushes and shrubbery any of the other birds frequenting these places.

It was undoubtedly the Passer Domesticus, that is, the common European house sparrow, of which it was once said that not one of them could fall to the ground unnoticed.

FRANCIS H. ROWLEY,  
Boston, Mass.

### The Monitor's Articles About Wales

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
May I take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the articles and pictures you have recently published concerning Wales and things of special interest to the Welsh people?

My parents came to America from Wales many years ago. We live in a community where there are no Welsh people and I assure you these published articles were as a blessing from home.

In no other American newspaper could we have read of the programs of the National Eisteddfod held in Swansea recently, and the article published about Llanfair, P. G., and the natural beauties of Wales gave us especial pleasure, for my parents lived near to that village in their childhood, and it brought back happiest memories.

G. E. W.  
New London, Wis.